

## ARTILLERY ACTIVE AGAINST BRITISH AND FRENCH LINES

Otherwise The West Front  
Lapses Into Pre-Offensive  
Quietness

## FIGHTING IN AIR German Exaggerations Of British Losses At Beginning Of Battle Revealed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 13.—Field Marshal  
Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening:

The hostile artillery developed  
considerable activity north of Serre  
and was also active against the  
southern portion of the British front  
and the sector northward of Kemmel.  
Aviation.—Flying was impossible  
on Sunday until the evening, when  
visibility was excellent.

We dropped eight tons of bombs  
in the neighborhoods of Menin,  
Armentieres and La Bassée and also  
on Bruges Docks. We brought down  
six enemy machines. One British  
machine is missing.

During the night we dropped four-  
teen tons of bombs on the railway  
stations at Don, Maroing and  
Chaulnes, the Docks at Bruges and  
Bapaume and Peronne. One British  
machine has not returned.

Reuter's correspondent at British  
headquarters gives other examples  
of the false statements contained in  
German communiqués in the early  
days of the battle, besides the one  
cabled yesterday.

A German communiqué stated  
that the 5th Battalion of the Berks-  
hire Regiment had been annihilated.  
The fact is the 5th Berks shires  
lost fifteen officers and 300 of other  
ranks.

A German communiqué asserted  
that the 4th Battalion of the York-  
shire Light Infantry had been cap-  
tured almost complete. The truth  
is that the total missing from this  
regiment is 191 officers and men.

Numerous cases of similar ex-  
aggeration and many of sheer men-  
dacity could be given. Some are in  
themselves unimportant but, in their  
totality, they show how impossible  
it is to accept any German com-  
municés as a fact of value.

Paris, May 13.—The official com-  
municé issued this evening states  
that there is nothing to report ex-  
cept a somewhat lively reciprocal  
bombardment, notably on both sides  
of the Aisne.

## AUSTRO-GERMAN FUTURE SUBJECT OF CONFERENCE

Economic, Military And Political  
Relations Discussed At Meet-  
ing Of Kaisers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 13.—A German  
official communiqué states that the  
Emperor Karl visited the Kaiser at  
Main Headquarters accompanied by  
Baron Burian, the Austrian Minister  
for Foreign Affairs, and General von  
Arz, the Chief of the Austrian Gen-  
eral Staff. Germany was represented  
by Marshal von Hippenburg,  
General von Ludendorff and Baron  
von Kuhlmann.

There was a cordial and thorough  
discussion of all fundamental polit-  
ical, economic and military ques-  
tions affecting Austria and Germany.  
There was complete accord on all  
these and on the extension and  
deepening of the existing alliance.  
The guiding lines of the contempla-  
ted contractual agreements already  
exist in principle.

Swiss reports state that the Con-  
ferences at German Headquarters  
especially related to the future  
relations between Austria and Germany.  
The Germans propose an economic  
and military union between Austria  
and Germany. They are supported  
by the Germans in Austria but it  
is doubtful whether the necessary two-  
thirds majority in the Reichsrath for  
this change in the constitution can  
be obtained.

The Frankfurter Zeitung declares  
that the great question of the day in  
Austria is whether continued exist-  
ence as a separate state is possible  
owing to the demand of the southern  
Slavs for independence and the de-  
mand of the Germans in Austria for  
union with Germany.

## Lansing Praises China For Red Cross Activities

Wires Appreciation To Shanghai Committee; Asks Part  
Of Drive Funds For Use In France

The Central Committee of the  
American Red Cross in China re-  
ceived this week from Mr. Robert  
Lansing, Secretary of State in  
Washington, a cablegram of con-  
gratulation to the Shanghai Chap-  
ter of the Red Cross and to the  
other chapters of the organization  
in China. Secretary Lansing's words  
were: "Greatly appreciate fine  
spirit and activity manifested in  
China."

The cablegram was sent to the  
Central Committee in Shanghai in  
answer to a cable request of two  
weeks ago by the officers of the  
Red Cross in China, asking that all  
funds raised in the drive from May  
20 to 26, might be used in China  
for the production of bandages and  
hospital supplies. In answer to this  
request, Secretary Lansing said that  
owing to the shortage of shipping  
space, and also because of the  
urgent need of funds for relief work  
in the war zone in France, it would  
be best for a proportion of the  
funds raised in China to be remitted  
to the National Headquarters in  
Washington in accordance with the  
regulations governing the various  
Red Cross Chapters in the United  
States. Mr. Lansing also said that  
in view of the low cost of production  
of supplies in China, there is a  
possibility that as transportation  
conditions between America and  
Europe improve he would recom-  
mend to the Red Cross War Council  
at Washington, that a special grant  
of funds be made to the chapters in  
China to cover any deficit that  
might result from present war relief  
work now being conducted.

China Money To Go To U. S.

In accordance with Secretary  
Lansing's instructions a proportion  
of the funds raised throughout  
China in the drive next week will  
be remitted to Washington for  
direct use in the war zone in France  
for relief among the wounded  
soldiers of France, America, Great  
Britain, Belgium, Italy, and so on.  
This means that for every regular  
associate member enrolled Mex.  
\$0.75 will be retained for the  
manufacture of bandages in China  
and the same amount will be re-  
mitted to Washington. Of the Mex.  
\$3 memberships, which include  
a subscription to the Red Cross  
Magazine, Mex. \$2 will be re-  
mitted to Washington and \$1 retained  
to carry on the work in China. In  
addition to these classes of member-  
ship, there are three other available  
for persons residing in China. There  
are subscribing memberships at G.55

## TANK CAPTURES £15,000 IN TWO HOURS' TRIP

Total Now Up To \$437,305;  
More Subscriptions Ex-  
pected To War Loans

Tank Week subscriptions showed  
a marked increase during the short  
day yesterday, going ahead \$15,100  
between the opening of banking  
hours and their close at 11 a.m.  
Champtions day unquestionably de-  
tracted a good deal of attention from  
the campaign for war loans and it  
is expected that there are still some  
substantial amounts to come in.

Following are the totals paid in up  
to 11 o'clock yesterday:  
Chartered Bank of India, £65,000  
Hongkong and Shanghai  
Banking Corporation 250,150  
International Banking Cor-  
poration 25,500  
Mercantile Bank of India 16,450  
Direct Remittance by T/T  
and D/D through Lon-  
don Office 17,850  
China and Japan War  
Association 59,268  
China and Japan War Sav-  
ings Association by  
sterling cheques and  
drafts sent to London  
for collection 2,030

## RUSSIAN ROYAL FAMILY IN HANDS OF GERMANS

Empress Dowager, Grand Dukes  
Nicholas And Alexander  
Held By Teutons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, May 13.—The German  
newspapers state that the Dowager  
Empress of Russia, Grand Duke  
Nicholas and Grand Duke Alexander,  
who were residing at Altador, in the  
Crimea, are in the hands of the Ger-  
mans.

a year, life memberships at G.550 a  
year and patrons' memberships at  
G.1000 a year. All persons who be-  
come life members or patron mem-  
bers will receive a certificate contain-  
ing the personal autograph of Presi-  
dent Wilson, who is President of the  
American National Red Cross.

One important phase of the drive  
for next week, from which the Com-  
mittee expects exceptional results will  
be the work of enrolling school chil-  
dren in China as associate junior  
members. This work is under the  
direction of Dr. J. C. McCracken, for  
foreign children, and under the direc-  
tion of the Chinese Red Cross Com-  
mittee for work among Chinese  
children. The students in the Shang-  
hai American School were enrolled as  
a body last week with 160 junior  
members. In addition to this the  
children have raised Mex. \$500 by  
soliciting their friends for Red Cross  
donations and in addition to this have  
contributed Mex. \$100 from their own  
savings. One boy twelve years of age  
who received an allowance of fifty  
cents a month, spending money, has  
contributed thirty cents a month to  
the Red Cross.

## Chinese Campaign For U. S. Red Cross Launched

The membership campaign for  
the American Red Cross Society  
among the Chinese has been launched.  
One hundred and forty-six  
prominent Chinese have pledged  
their aid to push the campaign to a  
successful end. They have organized  
and established headquarters at 26  
Nanking Road.

Mr. C. T. Wang, former vice-  
speaker of the Chinese Senate, has  
been elected chairman of the cam-  
paign and Messrs. Thomas Sammons  
and Julian Arnold, honorary chair-  
men. Eight teams have been formed  
under Mr. C. C. Nish of the Hung  
Fung Cotton Mill, Mr. Y. C. Tong  
of the Shanghai Commercial and  
Savings Bank, Dr. Mohling Chiang  
of the Kinshu Educational Associa-  
tion, Mr. Chien Hsin-tse of the  
Bank of Communications, Mr. F. K.  
Chi of the World Chinese Students'  
Federation, Mr. S. K. Tse of the  
Chinese Y.M.C.A., Mr. H. Y. Moh of  
the Teh Tai Spinning Co., and Mr.  
Yuan Li-tung of the Yue Chong  
coal Hong, North Soochow Road.  
Membership fee for adults is  
fixed at one and half Mexican  
dollars and for juniors at 40 cents.  
The Chinese Boy Scouts in Shang-  
hai, of which there are fifteen troops,  
will take part in the campaign as  
competitive teams and will assist the  
general Chinese committee in en-  
rolling all of the Chinese school children  
in Chinese schools in Shanghai as  
associate junior members.

## CANTON URGES PEKING TO REJECT DEMANDS

Says It Will Consent To Make  
Peace If North With-  
stands Japan

Reuter's Pacific Service  
Peking, May 15.—The Peking  
Leader publishes a despatch from  
Canton which states that Dr. Wu  
Ting-fang, General Lu Yung-ting,  
General Tang Chi-yao and other  
Southern leaders have sent a telegram  
protesting against the Sino-Japanese  
negotiations and saying that if the  
Government consents to reject "such  
detrimental demands" the South is  
willing to lay down arms and make  
peace.

In the course of an interview granted  
yesterday to the Chinese journalists  
who have returned from their tour in  
Japan, Premier Tuan Chi-jui gave an  
assurance that the terms of the pro-  
posed Sino-Japanese Agreement do not  
involve the loss of China's sovereign  
rights. It was not convenient at pre-  
sent, he said, to announce the details  
but on completion of the agreement all  
the particulars would be published in  
order to dispel the fears of the public.

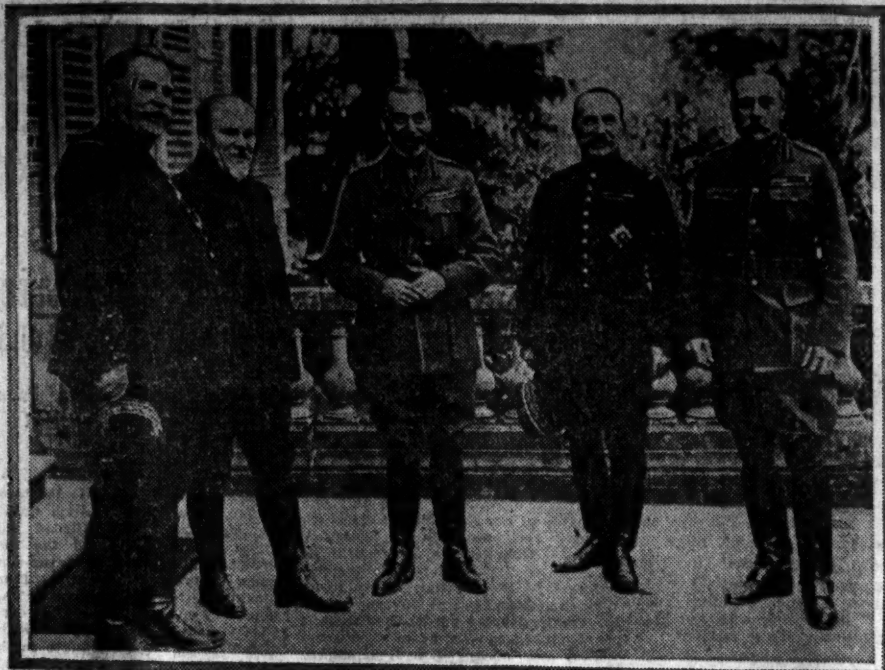
## Danish Coast Mined By German Submarines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Gothenburg, May 13.—The Danish  
coast between Thisted and north of  
the Skaw has been mined by Ger-  
man submarines.

## The Weather

Gloomy. The maximum tempera-  
ture yesterday was 74.1 and the mini-  
mum 52.9, the figures for the corre-  
sponding day last year being 78.1 and  
53.6.

## Leaders Of Allies Photographed At Paris Conference



Leaders of the Allied armies and Governments photographed at a recent conference in Paris. From left to right, General Joffre, President Poincaré, of France; King George, of England; General Foch, leader of the Allies, and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, leader of the British forces.

## Baker Denies Report U. S. Troops Not In Present Offensive

Canadian Statement Pershing's  
Force Will Be Reserved For  
Future Use Not Authentic

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, May 14, via Cavite  
and Koukaza.—Secretary of War  
Baker said: "The statement from  
Ottawa seems to say that the Ameri-  
can forces in France will not be  
used actively for the present but  
will be conserved until they con-  
stitute a larger independent Ameri-  
can Army. The facts are exactly  
opposite. While all the plans of the  
War Department contemplate the  
development of a distinctively  
American army, yet its various ele-  
ments now in France are being  
used freely in the general cause in  
such ways as are deemed most  
effective in accordance with the  
action of General Pershing in plac-  
ing all our forces at the disposal of  
the British and French Commanders  
and the Supreme Commander."

British Ambassador Lord Reading  
said: "The statement attributed  
to the British War Cabinet is  
opposed to all my information from  
the War Cabinet."

An Associated Press despatch  
from London said that the state-  
ment published in Ottawa attributed  
to the War Cabinet was due to an  
error which has been corrected.  
The increasing activity of the  
participation of the United States  
troops in the fighting in France is  
told in numerous despatches. The  
American artillery on the Ploeg-  
wart front exploded a gigantic ammu-  
nition dump at Cantigny and is  
returning two shells for every one  
in this sector. It is also giving the  
Germans twice the amount of other  
projectiles. American patrols pene-  
trated the German trenches in the  
Lunville sector. One party had  
taken three in which they killed a  
dozen Germans, while they only lost  
one man.

Secretary of War Baker has re-  
commended to Congress to authorize  
three Army decorations: A Medal  
of Honor and also a Cross and  
Medal for distinguished service to  
which an additional bar shall be  
added for further brave deeds. Up  
to the present there have been no  
military decorations in the United  
States.

## GERMANS IN CAUCASUS DANGER TO BRITISH

Mean Opening Of Road To  
India, Is Warning Of Paris  
Paper

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 13.—L'Echo de Paris,  
referring to the situation in the  
Caucasus, points out that certain  
national elements resist a Turco-  
German invasion. Since the downfall  
of Russia, sixteen million Mohamed-  
ans, schooled in an almost con-  
tinuous zone to the heart of Central  
Asia, have been made accessible to  
Turco-German enterprise. The  
Caucasus is the beginning of the  
road to India and the paper hopes  
that the British will strengthen their  
influence in this quarter.

## Lichnowsky Memorandum Vindication For Britain

Confession Of Former German Ambassador Proves  
London's Desire For Peace, Lord Bryce Writes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 13.—Lord Bryce, in  
an article in the Daily Chronicle, ex-  
haustively analyses the Lichnowsky  
memorandum as a most complete  
vindication of Great Britain's attitude  
in the war.

He says that the memorandum  
was written not to justify England  
but to criticize the policy which tied  
Germany to Austria. It exposed  
Prince Lichnowsky to the anger and  
persecution of the German Govern-  
ment, which is evidence of the im-  
portance they attach to it as a con-  
demnation of their conduct.

Lord Bryce attributes the wild out-  
burst of feeling against England in  
Germany to the fact that the Ger-  
man Government did everything in  
its power not only to create hatred  
but also to stifle every voice raised  
to let the people know the truth.  
They were never permitted to know  
the truth and the disappointment  
that fell upon them when the march  
to Paris was arrested with the help  
of the British army and their coast  
was strictly blockaded by the British  
fleet added fuel to their anger and  
has made it ever since an easier mat-  
ter to keep the truth from them.

The British people bore no hatred  
whatever towards the German peo-  
ple. King Edward meant no harm  
to Germany when he showed his  
liking for the French. Neither did  
his Ministers when they took steps  
to remove differences that had been  
causing trouble between ourselves  
and France and again when they  
came to a friendly understanding  
with Russia. These arrangements  
were made in the interests of  
European peace and good-will, not  
in order to damage Germany.

British merchants and manufac-  
turers never dreamt of fighting Ger-  
many to get rid of her commercial  
competition.  
British statesmen did not desire to  
add to the British possessions abroad,  
feeling that we already had all we  
needed and that the greatest interest  
of the British Empire was universal  
peace.

No section of our people had any  
idea of the dangers to peace which lay

in the mind and purpose of those who  
rule Germany. We did not realise  
what the feudal aristocracy and  
military caste in Germany were  
pondering and planning, nor how little  
weight they attached to considerations  
of good faith or humanity. Hence we  
made no preparation for war and had  
scarcely bethought ourselves what  
action we should have taken on land  
if we became involved in war. In  
this attitude there may have been less  
prudence than was needed but our  
absence of suspicion is the best proof  
of how little we expected aggression  
and it is an absolute refutation of the  
calumny that Great Britain, with her  
tiny army, was planning to attack the  
greatest military power in the world.  
The Lichnowsky memorandum bears  
witness to the pacific spirit of the  
British people and the British Govern-  
ment.

Still weightier evidence of the good-  
will of the British Government is sup-  
plied by the account of the conces-  
sions to Germany, witness Asia and  
Africa, pursuant to Sir Edward Grey's  
policy to arrive at a friendly rapproch-  
ment and understanding with Ger-  
many. Great Britain went a very long  
way to meet the wishes of Germany  
with respect to the Baghdad Railway.  
Not less large were the concessions  
made in South and Central Africa.  
Had we in England known the inner  
spirit of the German Government and  
the use they would make of our con-  
cessions, the British Ministers might  
have well hesitated to go as far as  
they did, but that they conceded so  
much is the most complete proof  
of their good-will and the most con-  
vincing refutation of the German  
charges.

Lord Bryce concludes, "Never in  
her long history has Great Britain so  
perfectly clear a conscience as in the  
case of this war. Her people neither  
contemplated nor desired it. They  
were driven into it by the action of  
the German Government, which per-  
sisted in pushing it on even when  
Austria seemed willing to draw back.  
All had evidently been settled at the  
famous Potsdam Conference, when the  
Emperor inquired of his military and  
naval chiefs whether they were ready  
for the conflict for which their pre-  
parations had been in progress.  
Neither, when the war began, did  
Great Britain wish to do more than  
prevent Germany destroying Belgium  
and mortally wounding France."

## AUSTRIAN FLEET GOES ON MUTINY LASTING A WEEK

Ships At Pola And Cattaro  
Break Out In Serious  
Revolt

## ADMIRAL SEIZED

Demands Of Crews At  
Pola Have To Be  
Granted

## INSIST ON PEACE

Cattaro Rebels Put Down  
By Teutonic Element  
On Cruisers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 13.—The Times cor-  
respondent with the Italian army says  
that it transpires that a mutiny broke  
out in the Austrian fleet at Cattaro  
and Pola in February. The officers  
were powerless and six cruisers and  
several destroyers at Cattaro hoisted  
the red flag. Encounters occurred be-  
tween the German elements and the  
mutineers, who gained the mastery  
of the port and seized the Admiral  
and confined him to a vessel in the  
harbor. The mutineers finally return-  
ed to their allegiance after negotia-  
tions which lasted for a week and on  
receiving guarantees that they would  
not be punished and promises of a  
settlement of their grievances. Thirty  
officers were cashiered on the ground  
of slackness. A notorious muti-  
net was subsequently appointed to  
the command of the fleet and has  
begun punishments on a wholesale  
scale for imaginary offenses.

Begin At Pola

The mutiny began at Pola early in  
February among the workers in the  
Arsenal. The almost simultaneous  
rising at Cattaro indicates that there  
was connivance between the two  
ports. The mutineers at Pola de-  
manded the cessation of various dis-  
ciplinary measures and punishments  
which were inflicted both on the ves-  
sels and ashore.

The movement soon spread and the  
crews of the ships left their posts and  
thronged the decks shouting and  
hurrahing. The officers were power-  
less.

The naval authorities parleyed with  
the men for a week and finally granted  
all their demands.

The mutiny at Cattaro was more  
serious. Six cruisers and several de-  
stroyers hoisted the red flag. The  
German and Magyar elements on  
some ships resisted the mutineers,  
turning on them the guns of one  
cruiser and killing a number. After  
three days the mutineers gained the  
mastery of the port, seized all officers  
and removed the Admiral to confine-  
ment on another ship, treating him  
roughly.

Send Demands To Vienna

By printed pamphlets signed by a  
committee of the crews, the mutineers  
gave all orders ashore and aloft.  
They wirelessed their demands to  
Vienna, giving prominence to their  
wish for immediate peace. The authori-  
ties sent placating non-committal  
replies and, after prolonged councils,  
sent to Cattaro another division of  
the Fleet under a Germano-Austrian  
Admiral. The situation was now  
critical owing to the outbreak of  
murmurings in the new division but  
the situation was saved by the  
Teutonic element of one of the  
cruisers overpowering the mutineers.

The revolt lasted for eight days.  
As most of the Austrian sailors  
belong to the oppressed races there  
is no doubt that the ferment in the  
fleet continues.

## British Emigrants Will Be Assisted

Bill Introduced To Provide Help  
For Those Leaving United  
Kingdom

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 13.—In the House  
of Commons today Mr. Walter Long,  
Secretary of State for the Colonies,  
introduced a bill to improve the or-  
ganisation for affording information  
and assistance to emigrants from the  
United Kingdom, providing for the  
establishment of a central emigration  
authority and supervision and con-  
trol of passage brokers, third agents  
and emigration societies, and for  
the purposes connected therewith.

## Workers In California Give Pay To Red Cross

One Day's Wages From Each  
Member Voted By Labor  
Council

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Oakland, California, May 14, via  
Cavite and Koukaza.—The Central  
Labor Council has voted a day's pay  
of all members to the Red Cross  
G. \$1,000,000,000 campaign on May  
26.

## Long-Range Guns' Base Wrecked By Shells

Railroads Serving Germans  
New Cannon Also Destroy-  
ed By French

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 13.—Aeroplane photo-  
graphs confirm the destruction of the  
emplacement of the guns bombarding  
Paris. Four shells secured direct hits,  
shattering everything. The railways  
which serve the guns were broken in  
numerous places.

## GERMAN PRESS DILATES ON UKRAINE MISTAKES

Too Many Divisions Needed To Keep Peace There, Papers Complain

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, May 13.—In the Reichstag recently the Independent Socialists deputy, Herr Vogtherr, declared that submarines had not brought peace nearer. Meanwhile they were destroying the tonnage which would be needed after the war to bring Germany raw materials.

The German newspapers are beginning to complain that a large number of divisions are required to maintain peace in the Ukraine.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says that conditions there are becoming more difficult for Germany. With regard to German policy in the East generally, the Frankfurter Zeitung sarcastically remarks that German practices often completely differ from their proclaimed aims.

A telegram from Vienna says that the Jewish Correspondent Bureau announces that the German authorities in the Ukraine are anti-Jewish and have abolished the Ministry of Jewish Affairs.

## Britain Saves Liberty Once More, Says Taft

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Washington, May 12.—Ex-President Taft, introducing Lord Reading at the National Press Club today, paid a high tribute to Great Britain's efforts, "which are something we cannot appreciate or estimate. We are living in comfort and luxury, we have lost comparatively few men and we have not been in the valley of the shadow of death as has been Great Britain, to whom we owe our liberty."

"Great Britain rid the world of the greatest military conqueror the world ever saw and did it by sacrifice and holding on. St. Helena finally told the story of British pertinacity and British determination to stand up for civilization against tyranny and world domination. Her function in this war is the same."

## PREFERENTIAL BALLOT REJECTED IN COMMONS

Proportional Representation Disposed Of For Duration Of Present Parliament

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, May 13.—The House of Commons today rejected, by 166 votes to 110, the proposal for experimental proportional representation in the hundred constituencies in accordance with the arrangement between the House of Lords and the House of Commons when the Electoral Reform Bill was passed.

This decision finally disposes of the question of proportional representation during the duration of the present Parliament.

## TELS GERMAN INTRIGUE IN DUTCH EAST INDIES

Officer Describes How They Got Into Colonial Army And Spread Propaganda

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, May 10.—The Hague correspondent of the Times states that Captain Vermeer, of the Dutch East Indian Army, lecturing on German intrigues in the Dutch East Indies said that the Germans succeeded in getting a large number of their nationals in the Dutch Colonial Army. There were no English, American or Japanese and only one Frenchman in that army. Moreover, since 1901, all the barracks in the Colonies had been supplied with pictures of the Kaiser and the Sultan of Turkey. Sympathy with the Germans had been carefully aroused in the Mahomedan section of the Colonial forces and was mainly exhibited in the anti-British tone of the Mahomedan press and the desertions from that force. These increased from fifteen percent in 1914 to fifty percent in 1916. Germans from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and New Guinea fled to the Dutch East Indies where they were actively encouraging unrest among the natives, chiefly in order that the flame might spread to British India. These Germans live largely in the Highlands of Java and go about in fests talking natives.

## BRITAIN MAY ESTABLISH RELATIONS WITH FINLAND

Swedish Paper Says London Has Made Proposal On Certain Conditions

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Stockholm, May 13.—The newspaper Dagens Nyheter states that Great Britain has proposed the establishment of diplomatic relations for Finland provided certain friendly conditions are reached.

## Paoching Recaptured By Northern Troops

Menace To Forces In Hunan Removed, Chang Ching-yao Reports

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, May 15.—General Chang Ching-yao reports that the Government troops recaptured Paoching on the 12th, thus relieving the position of the Government troops in the region of Hengshan, who were threatened by the recent success of the Southerners in Western Hunan.

Pointing out the unnecessary of the proposed Sino-Japanese alliance, the Shanghai Cantonese, Ningpo and Shaoxing Guilds addressed a note to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Tuesday to be transferred to the Japanese Minister, Baron Hayashi, who is now in this city.

General Chang Kai-shek, commanding the 5th Yunnan army which has been recently disbanded by the military authorities in Canton, has been arrested, together with his secretary Hsu Wen-chao according to the Chinese press. The latter was immediately shot by order of General Moh Yung-shan, the Acting Tsuchun, while General Chang has been thrown into prison at the Tsuchun's yamen pending instructions from Tsuchun Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan. The charge of treachery was brought against General Chang, who is alleged to have received a \$1,000,000 bribe from General Lung Chikwang.

## British Aircraft Bomb Ostend And Zeebrugge

Docks And Seaplane Base Hit At Former And Mole At Latter

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, May 13.—The Admiralty issues the following communique:

Between the 6th and the 12th our aircraft from Dunkirk successfully bombed the docks and seaplane base at Ostend and also the mole, lock-gates and shipping at Zeebrugge. Several direct hits were obtained on the sheds and Zeebrugge mole, while a large shed at Ostend was completely burnt out.

We destroyed six machines and drove down two during our patrols. One British machine is missing. On Friday over the North Sea a seaplane engaged a Zeppelin, which retreated after half an hour.

## JAPANESE NAVY ACTIVE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Increasing Frequency Of Submarine Attacks Adds To Work Of Destroyers

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Tokyo, May 15.—Official: The Japanese destroyers in the Mediterranean continue their activities day and night and the demand is increasing for their efforts owing to the increased frequency of the enemy's attacks while conveying in the Middle Mediterranean. "At 9.30 p.m. on the 3rd a transport was torpedoed by the enemy. One of our destroyers rescued the crew and then fought the enemy. In the meantime it has been joined by a comrade ship and succeeded in saving the damaged transport. "On the evening of the 4th one of our destroyers discovered and attacked an enemy submarine near the spot of the attack on the previous day. "One of our destroyers engaged in convoy duty in another part of the Mediterranean discovered an attacked an enemy submarine on the morning of the 5th. "The results in both cases are unknown."

## TRIBUTE TO LAURIER

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Ottawa, May 14.—Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier are celebrating their golden wedding and felicitations are pouring in from all over Canada from political opponents and friends alike. The Liberal members of the Senate and House of Commons have presented Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier with a piece of gold plate.

## CHENG TU MORE PEACEFUL SINCE GEN. LIU LEFT

Hu Men-han's Return Is Desired As Likeliest Man To Restore Order

(China Press Correspondence) Chongtu, Szechuen, April 13.—Since General Liu Tsung-hou went to reside in Kuangyuen in the north of Szechuen, the situation has been easier for the reason that no immediate fighting was anticipated near the city. The danger lies in the changing of the authorities; when those in power are driven out they are apt to retaliate on the common people.

Much speculation has been going on about the real attitude of General Chong Tu-tao in command of the third division of Szechuen troops. Up to the last he was Liu Tsung-hou's friend and but for the lack of ammunition would easily have beaten Hsiung Keh-wu, who is now the general in charge of the Southern faction. He is stationed at Mienchow. Professedly he has joined the South but Hsiung, it appears, doubts his word. He wanted to replace Chong but was advised against this as he might spoil his success by pushing things thus far. At present he is keeping up friendly relations with him though sending all available troops up north to push him onwards. What Chong will do remains to be seen.

The city people don't like the "Southerners." They still mistrust them and hope the "Northerners" will return. The wish now is that Hu Men-han, the ex-Tutu of this province, will be appointed to return. Being a strong man and a Szechuenese, it is thought he is the only one capable of bringing about a compromise and uniting all factions here. Then the army could be purged of its blackleg robbers put down and the province return to its loyalty to the Central Government.

On the Tibetan border the Tibetans are getting back some of their own. They now occupy Draya, Kiangka, and have surrounded the Chinese soldiers under Commander Pen in Chiamdo (Ch'a-mu-do). The Commissioner at Tatsienlu is powerless to send aid. All he is doing is to send Chinese and Tibetan delegates to negotiate with the Lassa forces. Among the Tibetan delegates is the King of Chala whose headquarters is 9 miles out of Tatsienlu. But he won't help the Chinese side very much. All round the prospect is not rosy for the Chinese. If the latter cannot govern their province here a right they have no right away in Tibet, and their border record the last few years has been anything but good. The woes and sorrows of the stable Tibetan population between Batang and Tatsienlu since the revolution would make a thrilling volume if only some one were found to write it. If the Tibetans succeed, therefore, in reclaiming some of their territory it will indeed give much satisfaction to every lover of justice and fair play.

## Food Situation Easier In United Kingdom

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, May 14.—The improvement in transport is made evident by the announcement that the Government will shortly permit the sale of offals, including kidney, liver and ox-tails, without coupons. The supplies of frozen meat are so large that people are being urged to use frozen meat in preference to home-grown.

## Italian Planes Bomb Cattaro U-Boat Base

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Rome, May 13.—An official communique states that our aeroplanes successfully bombarded the submarine base at Cattaro. All our machines returned safely despite a heavy barrage.

(American Wireless To Reuters) Washington, May 14, via Cavite and Koukaza.—President Wilson has consented to act as "first honorary patron" of Italian-American Day, May 24, when all citizens are requested to wear flowers showing Italy's colors.

An impetus has been given to this plan by the important Italian victory in storming and capturing Mount Corvo from the Austrians and repulsing the counter-attacks of the enemy.

## Japanese Cruiser Suma Back From Indian Ocean

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Tokyo, May 14.—The cruiser Suma, which has been cruising in the Indian Ocean, returned to Sasebo yesterday.

## Mr. Long Will Pilot Home Rule Measure

Will Guide Bill In Commons As General Adviser To Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, May 14.—The Daily Telegraph says that Mr. Walter Long, who is Vice-Chairman of the Irish Unionist Party, has accepted the post of General Adviser to the Government on Irish matters and it is definitely settled that he will pilot the Home Rule bill through the House of Commons.

The Home Rule question is rapidly developing. The intentions of the Government remain secret but Lobbyists express the opinion that the Government increasingly favors a federal scheme, to be subsequently extended to the rest of the United Kingdom, with the present Imperial Parliament supreme in Imperial affairs.

Sir Edward Carson's followers will probably accept such a scheme conditionally but the Nationalists are already proclaiming that they will have nothing to do with it.

## ECONOMY ORDER ISSUED FOR RAILROADS IN U.S.

Trans-Continental Lines From Chicago To Pacific Coast Cut Down

(American Wireless To Reuters) Washington, May 14, via Cavite and Koukaza.—The railroad administration has ordered the discontinuance of certain trans-continental passenger trains from Chicago to the Pacific Coast. This reduction saves \$318,000,000 and 11,728,000 train-miles a year without interfering with adequate facilities for travelling. The principal lines will co-ordinate their train services instead of competing extensively and unnecessarily as before Government control.

Previous changes made east of Chicago saved about \$5,000,000 train-miles a year.

## ALLIED SHIPBUILDING NOW EQUAL TO LOSSES?

So American Marine Experts Figure On Basis Of Reduced Submarine Sinkings

(American Wireless To Reuters) Washington, May 14, via Cavite and Koukaza.—Marine experts estimate that the ship construction of the Allies now exceeds the total losses from submarines. The monthly average losses this year are 315,000 tons, as compared with 500,000 tons for the same period last year. The losses in April were only 268,000 tons as compared with \$71,000 tons in April, 1917, when the campaign of ruthless submarineism reached the height of its destructiveness.

## HAYASHI LEAVES TODAY

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, will leave Shanghai for Tsinan, Shantung, this morning. A special train will depart from the Shanghai-Nanking Railway station at 7.55 o'clock. Every precaution is taken for the safety of the envoy. A detachment of Chinese troops will be detailed from the Arsenal to guard him, while extra constables have been placed by the Chapel police authorities. Members of local officialdom and the Arsenal band will be in attendance. Baron Hayashi will not stop at Nanking.

## The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road.

\$1 opens a Savings Account  
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To illustrate vividly how "money makes money," the following table of ten cents a day saved is worth presenting:

End of	Interest at 4%
1st year.....	\$38.50 \$1.47
2nd ".....	74.47 3.00
3rd ".....	113.98 4.60
4th ".....	155.08 6.26
5th ".....	197.84 7.93
6th ".....	242.23 9.78
7th ".....	289.21 11.65
8th ".....	338.77 13.69
9th ".....	390.87 15.63
10th ".....	445.59 17.73
11th ".....	493.23 19.93
12th ".....	543.85 22.20
13th ".....	597.36 24.67
14th ".....	653.83 27.04
15th ".....	713.27 29.61
16th ".....	775.68 32.28
17th ".....	841.06 35.06
18th ".....	909.42 37.95
19th ".....	980.77 40.96
20th ".....	1,055.13

Every man, woman and child with an income of less than \$10 a month should have a savings account. Add a link each month to your chain of independence.

\$1 opens a Savings Account  
\$50 opens a Checking Account

## PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST TO BE HELD NEXT FALL

American Association Announces Rules For Competitions In Shanghai Schools

Regulations for the prize essay contest offered to American pupils of the Shanghai schools by the American Association of China have been drawn up by the Committee.

The competition was originated by Mr. Viloudaki who furnishes the funds for this year and it is expected that the Association will make it an annual event. The essays must be in the hand of the secretary of the Association, Mr. A. S. Goldsmith, not later than November 1, and the principals of the several schools are asked by the Committee to bring the matter to the attention of pupils who are eligible.

There are two sets of prizes. The first is for the best essay of not more than 1,200 words on "America in the World War," to be written by pupils between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years. Prizes of \$50, \$10 and \$5 are offered. The second essays are to be on "George Washington" or "Abraham Lincoln," to be of not more than 300 words each and written by



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(Opp. Astor House)

pupils below the age of fourteen years. The prizes are \$20, \$10 and \$5.

Under the rules no school shall enter more than six essays in each class. They should be written or typed on paper about 8 1/2 by 13 inches, on one side only and must be the unassisted work of the entrants. Punctuation, grammar, spelling and general neatness will be considered

and the prizes will be awarded by a committee of three judges. The Committee will be glad to receive suggestions from principals and teachers regarding subjects and methods of competition to be used next year. The object of the competition is to stimulate in the pupils a greater interest in the study of American history and present day affairs.

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## TIGHT LID CLAMPED ON NEWS OF ARMY

All Military Information Is To  
Be Cut Off From The  
Enemy

### TROOPS UNIDENTIFIED

Ship Movements, Tactical Plans  
And Numbers Of Men Can-  
not Be Mentioned

With The American Army in France,  
April 3.—The following are the most  
important provisions of the new  
censorship regulations which became  
effective today:

"It is the policy that all informa-  
tion not helpful to the enemy may be  
given the public. The basic principle  
requires that all articles must meet  
these four conditions:

"First—They must be accurate in  
statement and implication.

"Second—They must not supply  
military information to the enemy.

"Third—They must not injure the  
morale of our forces here or at home,  
or among our allies.

"Fourth—They must not embarrass  
the United States or her allies in  
neutral countries.

"The foregoing conditions apply to  
every article written. The specific  
rules which follow are intended to  
explain them, but never to be con-  
sidered as permitting the publication  
of anything which conflicts with those  
four conditions.

"There will never be identification  
by numbers or organization.

"Concerning troops in the line  
identification will be only as an-  
nounced in the official communiqué.

"Concerning troops in training  
there will be no identifications by  
sections, such as 'New York troops and  
Ohio troops' in cable despatches.

"When it is obvious to the censor  
that in consideration of the time ele-  
ment no military information will be  
given to the enemy by articles sent by  
mail there can be identification of  
small groups, as 'New England troops'  
and 'New York troops.' Reference  
cannot be made to troops of the  
National Guard or the National Army  
or regular organization.

"During this war we have only one  
army—the United States Army.

"As to individuals, a name can  
be used whenever a story is obvious-  
ly helped. The determination of  
this is in the hands of the censor,  
not the writer.

"Places can be mentioned only to  
a limited extent. Within the advance  
zone no sector shall be said to have  
any American troops in it until the  
enemy has established it as a fact  
by taking prisoners.

"Ship movements, real or possible,  
will not be discussed. Plans of the  
army, real or possible, will not be  
discussed. Numbers of troops as a  
total or as changes will not be dis-  
cussed, except by communiqué.

"The effects of enemy fire will not  
be discussed except by communiqué.

"Articles for publication in  
Europe will be scrutinized carefully  
to make sure that they do not hold  
possibilities of danger, which the  
same story in the United States  
would not hold. This applies not to  
military information, which thus  
would be in the hands of the enemy  
within a day after writing, but also  
to an emphasis on small exploits."

## HOLLAND ROAD FOR PRISONERS' ESCAPE

Notwithstanding Strong Guard  
On Dutch Frontier Attempts  
Have Been Successful

Paris, April 1.—Little is said by  
soldiers who have escaped from Ger-  
many, and little is known as to the  
difficulties such men experience  
in their endeavors to regain liberty and  
return to their mother country.

Most of those who have had the  
good fortune to escape from Ger-  
many have chosen Holland as a first  
landmark on their road to freedom.  
Yet the Dutch frontier is the most  
guarded of all Germany's frontiers,  
not only by sentries but by a thick  
wire defense.

There are three lines of wire. The  
first one, about a yard high, is made  
of ordinary barbed wire. A yard and  
a half from this first line is a new  
set of wire, but this one has an elec-  
tric current running through it. The  
slightest contact with it would kill  
any man. The line consists of two  
wires running parallel, one above the  
other, at a height of about two and  
one-half yards. The live wires are  
about sixteen inches apart.

At first the Germans sent only a  
very light current through these  
wires, but prisoners, by taking great  
precautions, had so often been able to  
pass through that their captors de-  
cided to send a stronger current. One  
way which many prisoners used to  
get through these lines was to get  
a bottomless barrel, push it through  
the wires and crawl through the  
barrel. In this way the current could  
not get to them.

Still further toward the neutral  
frontier is another set of wires, much  
about the same as the first lot.

So that anybody trying to cross at  
night might be caught, powerful  
searchlights play up and down these  
wire defenses, while sentries are  
placed all along the line at intervals  
of about 500 feet. All through the  
night flares are sent up which light  
the ground for a considerable dis-  
tance.

Many prisoners have tramped  
hundreds of miles across Germany  
and have reached this frontier only to  
find the barrier too well guarded to  
be able to cross. Some have been re-  
tained, while others have waited as  
much as a fortnight, hoping that  
slackness on the part of the sentries  
would enable them to pass.

## A Captured German Hand Grenade Base



This German grenade base was captured during a recent Allied counter-attack which netted much valuable booty.

## Japanese Press Comment On Topics Of The Day

Russian Opposition To Germany—Asahi On America's Far  
Sighted Statesmanship

(Japan Advertiser)

Since the arrival of the new Ger-  
man Ambassador in Moscow the  
Russian people, whether they are  
Bolshevik or anti-Bolshevik have  
shown an unmistakable attitude of  
opposition on the German policy,  
says the Asahi. None but pro-Ger-  
man Jews, German Russians and  
pro-German remnants of the old re-  
gime support the Ambassador. From  
now on the Russian question is not  
the conflict between the Bolsheviks  
and anti-Bolsheviks but the conflict  
between the pro-German and the  
anti-German elements. It is now  
clear that the Bolsheviks will oppose  
the Germans if they can. The policy  
of the Allies toward Russia must be  
considered from this angle. In this  
respect America is most far sighted,  
declares the editor. She has been  
trying from the beginning to win  
the Jewish elements to her side, by  
co-operating with them in her  
economic enterprises in Russia. The  
freedom of the Jews which the re-  
volution has brought to them is of  
far reaching importance to the future  
economic development of the coun-  
try, for they are the only elements  
that are active and have resources.  
America has seen it from the very  
beginning and has been trying to  
draw their interest to the Allies' side  
by co-operating with them economi-  
cally. It is needless to say that the  
nation which wins the sympathy and  
co-operation of the Russian Jews  
will be in a position to exercise a  
predominant influence in the political  
and economic affairs of Russia after  
the war.

The editor thinks that the Russian  
Jews have appeared to be pro-Ger-  
man so far only out of their bitter-  
ness against the old despotic rule  
and the irresponsible regime of the  
Bolsheviks. If a friendly nation like  
America offers them assistance they  
will gladly turn against Germany.  
America by befriending the Jews is  
not only indirectly working for the  
interest of the Allies but directly  
for her own future economic interest  
in Russia.

France and England, on the other  
hand, still blinded by prejudice  
against the Bolsheviks, are even now  
inclined to interference against them

in a high handed manner, says the  
editor. We hope that this attitude  
of France and England is only a  
rumor and that in reality the states-  
men of both countries are more far  
sighted.

### The 'Third Power'

It is reported, says the Jiji, that  
the Bolsheviks at Irkutsk have con-  
fiscated all the secret diplomatic  
documents of the Japanese Consulate  
in the city and that in Moscow they  
have prohibited the use of ciphers  
by the Japanese authorities in their  
reports to this Government. The  
report was unfortunately true, and  
against our protest they referred to  
the anti-Bolshevik agitation in Si-  
beria, in which they think this  
Government has a hand. The allega-  
tion is utterly unfounded but it  
shows how the Bolsheviks are suspi-  
cious of the influence of this country.  
We are sorry that they entertain  
such a mistaken notion about us  
and hope that by a careful examina-  
tion of all the reports and evidences  
that are worthy of consideration  
they will know that this country is  
perfectly willing to leave the affairs  
of Russia to the Russians themselves  
provided only that they do not in-  
terfere with our own interest. We  
do not care whether Russia will be  
ruled by the Bolsheviks or any other  
influence. What this country fears  
is the influence of a third power that  
lurks behind them and taking the  
advantage of the situation may work  
her way to the East to threaten us.  
Germany is such a power and her  
aggressive plan in this direction is  
already evident. The mobilization  
question that once swept over the  
press of this country was, as any-  
body knows who has followed the  
discussion, agitated chiefly as a  
measure of self-protection against  
the German menace. There were to  
be sure some unkindly things said  
against the Bolsheviks in that con-  
nection but that was simply because  
some people thought that the Bol-  
sheviks were paving the way, wittingly  
or unwittingly, for the advance  
of the German influence to the East.  
If they are in a position to check  
any further spread of the German  
influence or determined to do so we

shall be most glad to see them rule  
Russia and will not hesitate even to  
offer assistance for the purpose.

But this is idle talk in view of  
the actual situation they have  
brought to Russia by their ineffective  
resistance to the German influence.  
The whole of European Russia is in  
German hands. She is trembling  
under Germany's threat. The Bol-  
sheviks ought to know that the  
greatest enemy to them, both in  
principle and in reality, is German  
militarism, which will surely bring  
their doom in the end. If they know  
their own fate they should at least  
make a determined effort to oppose  
the German influence. What con-  
fession of incompetency and igno-  
rance that they should raise a  
hollow cry against the possible in-  
tervention of this country while  
tolerating the real enemy. We warn  
them that as long as they are in-  
clined to act in the way they have  
been acting this country will reserve  
to herself the right of intervention,  
whereas if they are sincere in their  
opposition to the German influence  
and prepared to show it in action  
they can count on us as their possible  
friends.

### Depends On Russia

The Russian question is now clear,  
says the Yomiuri. If Russia herself  
is prepared to oppose the German  
influence in such wise that it will  
contribute to the final victory of the  
Allies she can be left alone, but if  
not the Allies must do Russia's part  
by themselves. For that a united  
intervention of the Allies in the Rus-  
sian territory is necessary. The Al-  
lies have no reason to wait any  
longer.

## Japanese Girl Wants License As Ship Captain

Woman chauffeurs and conductors  
are no longer uncommon, but a  
woman applicant to the examina-  
tions for the license of a ship  
captain is a novelty not only in

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Japan, a seagirt country, but in the  
world at large.

Tatsu Imamizo is a young girl of  
twenty years who lives at Kawajiri-  
mura, Kamo-gun, Hiroshima pre-  
fecture. Her father is the owner  
and captain of a collier and the  
young girl has sailed with her  
father aboard the vessel plying the

Inland Sea.

As she has grown older, her sea-  
faring enthusiasm has become  
stronger and she resolved to be-  
come a captain. With her father's  
consent, she applied to the authori-  
ties for the captain's license ex-  
amination. At first the authorities  
were astonished, but as there is no

discriminating provision between  
the sexes in the examination regu-  
lations, her application has been ac-  
cepted. She will be the first woman  
Captain in Japan in case of her  
success, and the pioneer applicant  
in the new field of activity, even in  
case of her failure in the examina-  
tion.—Japan Advertiser.



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those enticing words Virginia Cigarettes, but if you will then prefix the name "Three Castles"  
you shall have the choicest Brand than which none else is half enough enticing  
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unsurpassed and unsurpassable in purity which bringeth honour to the makers.

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from Virginia and no better Brand  
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## Wichita And Emporia View The War

The Martial Adventures of Henry and Me. By William Allen White. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50 (gold). Henry is the editor and owner of The Wichita Beacon. His friend is the editor of The Emporia Gazette. But you wouldn't know them by either of these characterizations. You might be led to suspect from them that they were both detached critical, serious, that worst bugbear still, "literary." That would show that you don't know either Wichita or Emporia. You remember that H. G. Wells started to criticize us before he sailed from England, his criticism being based on the war the questions were put on his passport blank. And don't editors and writers belong to the same breed generally? Well, Henry and his friend do not. They represent Wichita and Emporia. Their trip to the war is begun in somewhat the spirit of any American business man, "fat, bald and middle-aged" about to start on a Cook's tour in the ancient times when the earth was at peace. That is what gives this book its validity. Henry and his friend might be any two middle-aged bald men from the "thousand replicas of Wichita and Emporia splattered like guinea frock-

Germany's imperialism. And you very soon realize, even before they have left the boat, that of this gigantic vicious provincialism Henry and his friend, that is to say Wichita and Emporia, which means America, have not a whiff. There are strange people on the boat. There is a lady, for example, who does not resemble any ladies Henry and his friend have ever met. Her millinery was strange and wonderful, and her eyes, unlike those of Emporia ladies, were "full of sex instead of vision." And to the grotesque and incongruous motley of standards they meet on the boat here is the Emporia editor's reaction: "So there we were. The Colonel and the lady with their idea on the woman question, the Armenians with their bizarre music, the Yankee with his freaky humor, and the sedentary gold dust twins from Kansas, and a great boat load of others like them in their striking differences of ideals and notions, all hurrying across the world to help in the great fight for democracy, which, in its essence, is only the right to live in the world, each man, each cult, each race, each blood and each nation after its own kind. And about all the war involves is the right to live, and to love one's own kind of women, one's own kind of music, one's own kind of humor, one's own kind of philosophy; knowing they are not perfect and understanding their limitations, trusting to time and circumstance to bring out the fast colors of life in the eternal wash."

This is a different kind of provincialism. It is willing to recognize other provincialisms and that one's own is not perfect. It has a real sense of humor and an open mind. But there is more to it than that. A little incident on the boat gives a glimpse of another facet of the localism of our friends: One night they get distress signals from another boat, and to their astonishment the Espagne speeds away as fast as possible. That was because the distress signals might have been a U-boat lure. It is a favorite trick of the Germans. The incident moves Henry to reflection:

"I've been thinking about this U-boat business; how it would be if we had the Germans' job. I have been trying to think if there is any one in Wichita who could go out and run a U-boat the way these Germans run U-boats, and I've been trying to imagine him sitting on the front porch of the Country Club or down at the Elks Club talking about it, telling how he lured the Captain of a ship by his distress signals to come to the rescue of a sinking ship and then destroyed the rescuer, and I've been trying to figure out how the fellows sitting around him would take it. They'd get up and leave. He'd be outcast as unspeakable, and no brag or bluff or blare of victory would gloss over his act. We simply don't think the German way. We have a loyalty to humanity deeper than our patriotism. There are certain things self-respecting men can't do and live in Wichita. But there seem to be no restrictions in Germany."

Now this homely bit of visualization of the Wichita Country Club and the hypothetical bragging of one of Wichita's citizens about sinking a rescuing ship expresses the American spirit in this war as simply and as poignantly as it could be expressed. It is absolutely genuine and sincere. It tells you more about why we are in the war than the perusal of a score of White and Green and Blue papers can tell you, or the international lawyers or the expounders of egotism in German philosophy. It is because Germany has acted on a way that Wichita and Emporia simply couldn't stand. And it makes you feel rather warm and comfortable about Wichita and Emporia.

Henry and his friend go to Paris and stop at the Ritz—which makes every one smile, for they are so obviously from Wichita and Emporia. And then, with their departure for the front their real adventure begins. They see the land that has been scarred and churned by shellfire. They sleep in Red Cross hospitals where thousands of men have passed through, many of them on the "long journey." They see death and suffering and heroism. There isn't much joking in this part of the book. The description is tense and spare and vivid. They tell of Germans shelling hospitals. They learn an inspiring lesson for the race:

"That Courage—that thing which the Germans thought was their special gift from Heaven, bred of military discipline, rising out of German Kultur—we know now is the commonest heritage of men. It is the divine fire burning in the soul of us that proves the case for democracy. For at base and underneath we are all equals. In crisis the rich man, the poor man, the thief, the harlot, the preacher, the teacher, the laborer, the ignorant, the wise, all go to death for something that defies death, something immortal in the human spirit. Those truck drivers, those mule whackers, those common soldiers, that doctor, these college men on the ambulance are brothers tonight in the democracy of courage. Upon that democracy is the hope of the race, for it bespeaks a wider and deeper kinship of men."

Throughout the book runs a thread of fictional narrative about a young American nurse, whom Henry and

his friend sportfully name "The Eager Soul," and her two suitors, the "Gilded Youth" and a young doctor. We are told later that the young doctor symbolizes the spirit of America in the war, and the nurse, the idealism of youth. The story leaves the description of trench and hospital. But the significance of the book lies elsewhere—in the viewpoint of Wichita and Emporia. Henry and his friend may be provincial in trivialities; but in the things of the heart and spirit their reach is as wide as the ocean.

### LONG EVER AGO

Long Ever Ago. By Rupert Hughes. With frontispiece. Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Rupert Hughes's new volume is dedicated to the men of the 16th Infantry, formerly the "Fighting 69th" of New York. It consists of ten pleasant little sketches of Irish character and the life of the Irish in New York, with the same people appearing again and again. All but four of the stories have to do with some member or members of the Morahan family, which was a decidedly large one. There was the fierce-spoken and gentle-hearted Michael Morahan, a building contractor in a rather small way; his excellent wife Delia, his old mother Bridget, his spinster daughter Kate, and his several sons. One of these sons was a priest, one a policeman, one a building inspector, and another a fireman. Also there was Delia's nephew, Shane O'Mealia, who had a really astonishing gift for losing the jobs energetic Michael found for him. Not through any fault of his own; he simply had the worst kind of bad luck, though he was a hardworking and conscientious young man, besides being a Second Lieutenant in the 69th. And though on one memorable occasion he ordered his men to "right shoulder bayonets," when all the circumstances are taken into consideration he can scarcely be blamed for tangling up both himself and his company.

The opening sketch, "The Murphy That Made America," though it introduces us to Delia Morahan, is principally concerned with old man Murphy and his grandson, Thady, who wanted to enlist, but being under 21 could not do it without his mother's permission. "Michaelawn! Michaelawn!" tells how old Mrs. Bridget Morahan came from Ireland to see her son and his children and grandchildren. "Sent For Out" describes the somewhat unexpected arrival in New York of Moyna Killilea, and what happened when she heard that her sweetheart, Shane O'Mealia, was "going to the priest" with the little dressmaker, Judy Dugan, whose business cards read "Julie Du Ganne."

This same Shane and his struggle to accomplish the extremely difficult feat of being in two places at once, in order that he might thereby both keep his job and enable his beloved 69th Regiment to attain a record of 100 per cent, provides the plot of "Except He Were a Bird." And for all practical purposes he succeeded, thanks to that well-meaning if tactless philanthropist, Lieutenant McCooey. It is one of the canons of fiction of this kind that every old maid cherishes a secret romance, and "Long Ever Ago" tells of the one which Kate, Michael Morahan's daughter, had concealed for no less than fourteen years. Of course it all came out right in the end, and how that end was reached the little story shows quite prettily. Then we take our leave of the Morahan family with the episode entitled "At the Back of Godspeed," which describes a reunion of those still left alive among the little company which had come over from Ireland on the same ship twenty-five years before. On the ship they had agreed to hold this meeting, but when the time came they had traveled far along roads leading in different directions, and some of them were still humble folk, while others had become very important people indeed. But Michael Morahan was determined that they should all beat his flat on the appointed evening, and Michael Morahan was not an easy person to refuse. So they all came; with what results the tale relates.

Of the remaining four stories two tell of Canavan, the man who began as a street cleaner, became "the most powerful man in the city," won the

Derby with a horse he called "White Wings," and married the woman whose carriage and pair had knocked him down when he was only a scavenger. A third is the story of little Mollie Finnegan, nicknamed "Silver," and her especial besetting temptation, while "Immortal Youth," which ends the book, is the tale of a one-time sculptor, his former model, and a masterpiece. The model of course being Irish. There are some amusing bits in these sketches, the Morahans are likable people, and altogether the volume will be found to furnish agreeable entertainment for an idle hour.

### LOVE AND HATRED

Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes has written many ingenious stories of crime and mystery. In her latest novel the element of ingenuity is present, and the denouement is surprising, but the story is not pleasant to read. On the title page are set two lines of Byron's:

Alas! The love of Woman! It is known  
To be a lovely and a fearful thing.

This is the general foundation upon which the story of "Love and Hatred" is built. Oliver Tropenell, a young Englishman of excellent character and unblemished reputation, is in love with Laura Pavely, the beautiful wife of a selfish and commonplace business man. Mrs. Pavely is a good wife in the sense that she is faithful to her husband and a satisfactory mistress of his home, but of comradeship, of real kindness, of the slightest effort to understand the uninteresting and exacting but in many ways not admirable man whom she has chosen to marry, she has not one trace. She loves her brother, whom her husband hates; she loves her child; in a fashion she loves Oliver Tropenell's mother, who has always been her friend; she comes finally to love Oliver himself. To her husband she gives nothing whatever.

Yet it is Oliver Tropenell's love for Laura Pavely that is the theme of the book and the motive of its appalling crime. Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes is evidently determined to show to what lengths, not of mad impulse, but of deliberate and horrible crime, adoration of even a completely unresponsive woman may lead good man. As for the reader, he hopes to the last that Tropenell is innocent of the murder that supplies the book's mystery. His sympathy goes, throughout the story, not to Laura or Oliver, but to Laura's unfortunate husband and to Oliver's mother.

The most ingenious thing in the story, and indeed the most interesting, is the showing of the little effect which even murder had on these normal lives.

One man was killed, another committed suicide, another disappeared completely under the shadow of complicity in crime; yet the world

at large never knew what had happened, and the women closely concerned accepted the verdict of "accident" in the two violent deaths. The story is too wordy, but its incident is interesting enough; it is disappointing as a novel because throughout its long and ugly chronicle the reader has not the slightest impulse of sympathy for its principal characters.

### THE KEYS OF HEAVEN

The Keys of Heaven. By Clara E. Laughlin. George D. Doran Company. \$1.50 (Gold) net.

Another triangle novel, built upon the familiar but never quite worn-out theme of the man who marries the wrong woman and then meets the right one, is this new book called "The Keys of Heaven." It was charming, intelligent Eleanor Atwell who gave Stephen Delia "The Keys of Heaven" when he met her in Italy, after he had endured as best he could several years of marriage with a woman to whom he was spiritually altogether alien. Then came a struggle between love and duty, Stephen's return to his wife and their home in Los Angeles, an accident which made his wife and his friends believe him dead, and his reappearance at Eleanor's little place in Paris. The book ends with the outbreak of the war, and description of what Eleanor and Stephen then felt and saw.

Stephen's mistaken marriage is made more plausible than such events usually seem. Young, attractive, owner of the profitable automobile and several other well-paying mines, he was the best match in or about Nogales. So pretty Lucille Herrod, aided and abetted by her scheming mother, went to work to get him; and capture him she did by twisting something he said into a proposal of marriage. Stephen did not love her, scarcely even liked her, but he saw no honorable way out, so he married her. She is a cleverly drawn character, a woman whose interests were all absorbed in display and social advancement—two things for which Stephen did not care at all. But he did his very best to get along with her and to make her happy, and she regarded herself as a model wife. During this first part of the novel the scene is laid in Mexico, Nogales, and Los Angeles. Then it shifts to Italy, and there are many, very many, descriptions of the excursions made by Eleanor and Stephen in and about Venice and Florence. Later comes a long and detailed account of a motor journey through France. Some of these descriptions are neatly sketched, and many of the scenes between Eleanor and Stephen are well done, but the book is so incredibly long that it presently becomes wearisome and loses the reader's interest. The same things are repeated over and over again, with slightly different

phrasing, until they become simply a bore. This is a good deal of a pity, for the novel contains quite a little which is worth while, and the purpose back of it is fine and sincere.

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# Castlewood, J. I. Ezra Up, Is Winner Of Champions

Runs Beautiful Race And Breaks Record, Beating Castlefield And Oriole With Brilliant Finish

Clipping four-fifths of a second from the record made by Gemini nine years ago, Castlewood, with Mr. J. I. Ezra riding, took the Champions race in the fast time of 2:33 yesterday, winning by two lengths over Castlefield, with Mr. Stewart up. The Oriole, a top-heavy favorite, ran a dead heat with Rosewood, Mr. J. Ezra up, for third.

It was one of the greatest races ever seen on the local course, marking a cruel upsetting of the dupe. Castlewood and Rosewood did not figure in the money while Gemini, a likely looking pony for two thirds of the race, found the final spurt too grueling.

Mr. J. I. Ezra rode a remarkable race. Lost in the shuffle as a result of the poorest start of the afternoon, Mr. Ezra pulled Castlewood through the pack and broke into the lead half a mile from home. From there on he was never headed and as he thundered down the stretch, he received an ovation from the stands. Castlefield, too, veteran of many meetings, twice champion and getting his third second in the season's classic, was admirably handled by Mr. Stewart. Castlefield was left even worse than Castlewood. Its chances looked hopeless until the Monument was reached, when its power asserted itself and Mr. Stewart brought it into second place. The Oriole was always a factor but the final spurt found it failing to get better than third.

**Sweep Race \$100,000**  
Three records went by the boards yesterday. Castlewood established a new mark for the mile and a quarter as stated; the greatest crowd in the history of Shanghai racing saw the sterling program of the closing day and the members' sweep in the Champions Race, aggregating \$100,000, surpassed all previous figures.

Five thousand racing enthusiasts saw the great struggle for the championship; the stands were crowded and the lawn in front of the clubhouse and stands accommodated thousands who were unable to obtain seats. Dame Fashion attended in all her glory and, with perfect weather conditions, an unusual display of spring finery and the constantly moving throng, the race course yesterday presented a picturesque spectacle.

The interest reached its climax when the entries for the Champions were posted and Oriole loomed up as a top-heavy favorite, though there was a strong undercurrent for Castlewood.

After a false start, the ponies were sent away at 4:55 o'clock. There was plenty of comment about the start and it was the consensus of opinion that the getaway for the classic was one of the poorest of the meeting. Castlewood and Castlefield were badly placed at the flag drop and Rosewood, on the pole, set sail into the lead with Oriole and Gladiator running next. The others jockeyed for places. Rosewood set a terrific pace and at the Horse Bazaar was out in front with a margin of five lengths ahead of Oriole.

**Castlewood Begins Spurt**  
Castlewood here staged the first spurt and came within striking distance of the leaders. Beaconsfield, figured by many to come through, was with Castlewood, with Gladiator, Colinton and Buxted following. Castlefield was still running last and but few looked for the pony to place.

Castlewood cut Rosewood's lead down to a length on the back stretch and Beaconsfield and Oriole were still fighting for places. Castlefield started to come up here and half a mile from home was in fourth place. Rosewood dropped to third at this point. Castlewood and Oriole passing the race-maker and Castlewood stepping out in front a length ahead of Oriole. Gladiator was running fourth but here was the Beaconsfield began to drop out. Castlefield leaped to second place a length behind Castlewood at the Monument and Gladiator took third place from Rosewood.

The latter pony, with Mr. Isaac Ezra riding a desperate race, was yet in the running, however, and although, Rosewood entered the straightaway in fourth place, Mr. Ezra was not to be denied. The ponies thundered around the turn into the straightaway with the result depending on the final dash for the wire. Castlewood maintained the lead by the stands and under the wire, but Oriole and Gladiator, which took second and third at the turn, when Castlefield swept to the outside, were passed by Castlefield in front of the clubhouse. Then Rosewood made a wonderful spurt and tore by the judges even with Oriole. Gladiator was fourth. It was a brilliant finish to a great race and all four winning riders were given tremendous receptions as their ponies were led by the stands.

## Hankow Plate Great Run

The Champion Race was not the only good event of the afternoon, for the tenth race on the program, for the Hankow Plate, saw Homefield and Niblick running a dead heat for first place after a heart breaking struggle in the stretch. Wynona, four lengths behind, took third place.

The final race of the day brought out a dark horse in Battleplane and the few that placed confidence in Mr. W. S. Jackson's dun were regarded by the biggest pari-mutuel win dividend of the meeting, \$107.30. Thirteen starters made the race an interesting one. The Times was the feature pony of the event. Times took the lead at the flag drop and maintained it until a hundred yards from the wire, when Battleplane tore by, followed by Modesty and Macathiel. Battleplane won by a length and a half but Modesty finished but a little more than a half a length ahead of Macathiel. The place dividends in the race were \$35.50, \$14.10 and \$20.50.

Over There came through, as expected in the Manchu Stakes, followed home by Rochester and Eight.

The Paper Hunters' Handicap witnessed the greatest finish of the meeting as five ponies tore by the stands running abreast. Rouble, the favorite, was barely beaten by Iron Duke, Wild Gamble and Wild Night,

## WAS IT YOUR NUMBER?

**The Sweep**  
Ticket number 3980 wins \$85,400  
Ticket number 5067 wins \$24,400  
Ticket number 6148 wins \$ 6,100  
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Number of tickets sold... 16,000

**The Ponies**  
First—Castlewood  
Second—Castlefield  
Third—Oriole dead heat  
Fourth—Rosewood  
Time—2:33 (Record); previous made by Gemini, May, 1909; 2:33 4-5.)

the three horses to figure in the money.

The complete summary of all races followed:

1.—The Great Northern Plate.—Value, Ts. 300. Second pony, Ts. 125. Third pony, Ts. 100. For China ponies that have started at this meeting. Winners of one race at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra; two or more races, 10 lbs. extra. Entrance, Ts. 5. Seven Furlongs.

Mr. John Peel's ches Sandy, Mr. Johnstone... 165-1  
Mr. Henry Morris' dun, Homefield, Mr. Stewart... 153-2  
Mr. Ezra's brown Oakwood, late Recommendation, Mr. Elias... 155-3  
Mr. B. D. Kapteyn's brown Fosterado, Mr. Crockam... 150-0  
Mr. Ezra's grey Goodwood, Mr. Ezra... 155-0  
Mr. Ezra's ches Birdwood, late General Birdwood, Mr. J. I. Ezra... 155-0  
Won by a head; three lengths. Time, 1:47.

Pari-mutuel for win, \$13.80; place, 1st \$5.30, 2nd \$5.10.  
Members' sweep—1st ticket \$53, 2nd 263, 3rd 381. Unplaced—33, 104 and 597.

2.—The Rubicon Plate.—Value, Ts. 300. Second pony, Ts. 125. Third pony, Ts. 100. For China ponies, being bona fide griffins of this meeting, non-starters and winners, 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Ts. 5. One mile and a quarter.

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's ches The Swallow, Mr. Hill... 155-1  
Mr. John Peel's ches Sans Peur, Mr. Johnstone... 163-2  
Mr. Bill's grey Candlenut, Mr. Sheap... 155-3  
Capt. Bahnsen's ches Jombors, Mr. Rowe... 145-0  
Won by lengths; many lengths. Time, 2:40 2-5.

Pari-mutuel for win, \$8.20; place, 1st \$5.70, 2nd \$7.40.  
Members' sweep—1st ticket 602, 2nd 169, 3rd 179. Unplaced—188.

3.—The Pari-Mutuel Stakes.—Value, Ts. 300. Second pony, Ts. 125. Third pony, Ts. 100. For China ponies, griffins of this meeting allowed 7 lbs. Non-starters and winners at this meeting 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Ts. 5. One mile and a half.

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's ches The Bullfinch, Mr. Hill... 155-1  
Mr. F. S. Gibbings' grey Standard Dahlia, Mr. Rowe... 164-2  
Mr. R. Macgregor's grey Upwood Park, Mr. Commons... 161-3  
Mr. Fash's grey Grey Goose, Mr. Dalgleish... 155-0  
Mr. Stubbs' ches Morning-side, Mr. C. R. Burkill... 158-0  
Mr. John Peel's cream Springie, Mr. Johnstone... 168-0  
Won by a head; many lengths. Time 3:11 2-5.

Pari-mutuel for win, \$11.60; place, 1st \$7.30, 2nd 10.70.  
Members' sweep—1st ticket 21, 2nd 315, 3rd 72. Unplaced—560, \$29.48.

4.—The Racing Stakes.—Value, Ts. 300. Second pony, Ts. 125. Third pony, Ts. 100. For China ponies that have not started before January 1, 1918. Griffins of this meeting and non-winners at this or any meeting allowed 5 lbs. Non-starters and winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Ts. 5. One mile.

Mr. G. D. Coult's ches Richmond, Mr. Dalgleish... 153-1  
Mr. Ciro's brown Persian light, late Persian Cat, Mr. Elias... 148-2  
Mr. R. Macgregor's grey The Globe, Mr. Commons... 152-3  
Mr. George Sands' grey Grey-sand, Mr. Vida... 153-0  
Mr. John Peel's bay Ruff's Guide, Mr. Johnstone... 153-0  
Mr. Wallor's bay Artizan, Mr. Crockam... 145-0  
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's ches Shatin Chief, Mr. Schoch... 148-0  
Mr. Bill's ches Ayase Gink-gout, late Ayase, Mr. Dupree... 150-0  
Won by a length and a half; a head. Time, 2:05 1-5.

Pari-mutuel for win, \$45.10; place, 1st 10.70, 2nd \$53.50, 3rd \$7.10.  
Members' sweep—1st ticket 637, 2nd 23, 3rd 341. Unplaced—333, 109, 677, 37, 772.

5.—The Yangtze Cup.—Value Ts. 300. Second pony, Ts. 125. Third pony, Ts. 100. For China ponies that have started at this meeting. Winners at this meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced ponies at this meeting, allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Ts. 5.—One mile and three quarters.

Mr. Henry Morris' brown Wakefield, Mr. Stewart... 160-1  
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's brown The Capercaize, Mr. Arnold... 157-2  
Mr. Bonar's grey Battle Dawn, Mr. Hill... 153-3  
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's grey Kai-gan Chief, Mr. Schoch... 148-0  
Mr. Jeddert's bay Westende, Mr. Siffert... 151-0  
Won by many lengths; many lengths. Time, 3:48 2-5.

Pari-mutuel for win, \$7.00; place, 1st \$6.20, 2nd \$7.80.  
Members' sweep—1st ticket 343, 2nd 810, 3rd 524. Unplaced—890, 78.

6.—The Consolation Cup.—Value, Ts. 300. Second pony, Ts. 125. Third pony, Ts. 100. For China ponies that have started in at least two races at this meeting and not won a race. Entrance, Ts. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Ezra's grey Triumph, Mr. Ezra... 155-1  
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Lameroock, Mr. Heard... 155-2  
Mr. R. Macgregor's grey Upwood Park, Mr. Commons... 161-3  
Mr. Lamerton's grey Isis, Mr. Du Zutter... 153-0  
Won by short length; many lengths. Time, 2:39 3-5.

Pari-mutuel for win, \$6.80; place, 1st \$5.50, 2nd \$6.10.  
Members' sweep—1st ticket \$15, 2nd 383, 3rd 751. Unplaced—684.

7.—The Paper Hunters' Handicap.—Value, Ts. 300. Second pony, Ts. 100. Third pony, Ts. 75. A handicap for all China ponies that have been through two paper hunts during the season 1917-1918, that have not won more than one official race previous to May 13, 1918, and that have started in at least two races at this meeting. Weights to be published in morning. Entrance, Ts. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Ezra's brown Iron Duke, Mr. Ezra... 165-1  
Mr. B. D. F. Belth's bay Wild Gamble, Mr. J. I. Ezra... 149-2  
Mr. Stogger's grey Wild Night, Mr. Mohe... 160-3  
Mr. Jerom's ches Blazon, Mr. Wullieumier... 155-0  
Mr. P. Hinode's black Zomba, Mr. Vida... 155-0  
Capt. Bahnsen's grey Kronborg, Mr. Crockam... 152-0  
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's ches Fresco, Mr. Heard... 155-0  
Mr. McEld's grey Golden Fly, Mr. Whitmore... 137-0  
Mr. Uto's black Spaghetti, Mr. Schoch... 150-0  
Mr. Uto's black Panama, Mr. Dalgleish... 143-0

Mr. Straatman's brown Le Cannard, Mr. Grayrigge... 151-0  
Mr. Stubbs' black Blackford, Mr. Dupree... 161-0  
Mr. R. Macgregor's black The Bookie, Mr. Sheap... 146-0  
Mr. R. Macgregor's brown The World, Mr. Commons... 145-0  
Mr. Rennie's grey Rouble, Mr. C. R. Burkill... 151-0  
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's grey Formosa Chief, Mr. Rowe... 160-0  
Mr. Bonar's black Black Jester, Mr. Hill... 161-0  
Pari-mutuel for win, \$38.83; place, 1st \$13.70, 2nd \$10.20, 3rd \$20.90.

Members' sweep—1st ticket 50, 2nd 827, 3rd 774. Unplaced—523, 973, 508, 886, 305, 121, 568, 248, 991, 874, 837, 396, 92, 308.

8.—The Manchu Stakes.—Value, Ts. 300. Second pony, Ts. 125. Third pony, Ts. 100. For China ponies, being bona fide griffins of this meeting that have started in at least two races and not won a race. Entrance, Ts. 5.—One mile and a quarter.

Messrs. V. M. and C. R. R. R.'s bay Over There, Mr. C. R. Burkill... 158-1  
Mr. Wybee's grey Rochester, Mr. Sheap... 158-2  
Mr. Carlyle's ches Eight, Mr. Moller... 161-3  
Messrs. Harry and Joe's grey Gas Bag, Mr. Crockam... 150-0  
Won by four lengths; three lengths. Time, 2:41 3-5.

Pari-mutuel—for win, \$7.00; place, 1st \$6.00, 2nd \$8.40.  
Members' sweep—1st ticket 281, 2nd 96, 3rd 242. Unplaced—246.

9.—The Champion Sweepstakes.—Value, Ts. 1,000. Second pony, Ts. 400. Third pony, Ts. 250. For all China ponies, winners at this meeting. Entrance, Ts. 50.—One mile and a quarter.

Castlewood, Mr. J. I. Ezra... 155-1  
Castlefield, Mr. Stewart... 155-2  
The Oriole, Mr. Hill... 155-3  
Rosewood, Mr. Ezra... 155-3  
\*Dead heat.  
Won by two lengths; 1 1/2 lengths. Time, 2:33. (Record broken by four-fifths of a second.)

Pari-mutuel for win, \$22.40; place, 1st \$6.00, 2nd \$6.20, 3rd \$5.20, \$7.40. Dead heat.  
Members' sweep—1st ticket 3980, 2nd 5067, 3rd 6148, 9653. Dead heat.  
The Champion Sweep Ticket No.

## Famous French Cyclist Killed



Petit Breton, famous French motor cyclist, was thrown out and instantly killed. He won many important prizes for cycling in France and gained much fame in the six-day races held at Madison Square Garden in New York.

Wild Night... 2572  
The Oriole... 6148  
Buxted... 11342  
Beaconsfield... 6044  
Castlewood... 3980  
Sandy... 9314  
Spaghetti... 6526  
Rosewood... 9683  
Oakwood... 5901  
Springie... 11788  
Colinton... 6305  
Sans Peur... 15890  
Wakefield... 15805  
Gladiator... 18250  
The Globe... 11458  
Iron Duke... 10904  
Jaintysand... 5748  
Jomborg... 15804  
Castlefield... 5067  
The Swallow... 13228  
The Bullfinch... 15008

Richmond... 13961  
Triumph... 1082  
The Field... 14701  
10.—The Hankow Plate.—Value, Ts. 250. Second pony, Ts. 75. For all China ponies that have started in at least two races at this meeting and not won a race. Unplaced ponies allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Ts. 5.—Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Henry Morris' dun Homefield, Mr. Stewart... 158-1  
Mr. Robson's grey Niblick, Mr. Dalgleish... 158-1  
Mr. Fash's grey Wynona, Mr. Hill... 153-3  
The Farmyard's brown Leapon, Mr. Whitmore... 142-0  
Mr. Edgar's grey Dairy, Mr.



He turned night into day  
—Edison.

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## WEATHER

Gloomy weather with rather strong  
cyclonic squalls on the coast.  
Rough sea between China and  
Japan.

## IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MAY 16, 1918

## The Disappearance of Authority

THIS correspondence from Yen-cheng, Honan, which we published in our issue of yesterday reveals a sorry state of affairs. Our correspondent after reciting his dismal facts asks if THE CHINA PRESS cannot commence some agitation that will result in awakening the Chinese Government to a sense of duty. Our correspondent's query is our only excuse for returning to the subject of bandit operations in this country.

Civil strife, lawlessness and a generally unsettled condition of affairs has been the lot of China in recent years. It is unsafe for foreigners, no less than Chinese, to go about at all now, and while the officials offer soldier escorts to European travellers, one is safer, as our correspondent points out, without the presence of such as the government provides at present. If soldiers are not actually in collusion with brigands, then they surely have a streak of cowardice in them, as the case of Mr. Kyle amply demonstrated recently, so any sense of a security for travellers with such a type of escort is altogether out of the question.

The inevitable effect of recent happenings will be to deter travellers from proceeding into the interior. Already there is dislocation of commercial and railway operations and other activities usually associated with a civilized scheme of things.

One informant reports an extraordinary sequel to the case of Mr. Kyle which has just developed, and which may involve serious consequences. The trio of bandits who gave themselves up to the Government at Wuyang, and were to receive commissions in the Chinese Army, were called by the Wuyang Magistrate to receive their new positions in life. They were offered only ordinary posts in the ranks, and so refused to accept. While they hold freedom passports issued by General Cheng, and duly sealed by the Tschun, it appears that these men have not the slightest intention of becoming law-abiding citizens of the Republic and it is feared they will constitute an increased menace both to Chinese and foreigners.

It is amazing in view of the millions of dollars disbursed by the Chinese Government every month in respect of military expenditure that the authorities should be unable to police the country in an effective and adequate manner. The Chinese battalions are used not for the purpose of affording protection to the people and for the preservation of order but as the pawns of rival Tschuns contending for power and position. Neither the central nor the provincial authorities appear to be serious about suppressing brigandage. They are taking little or no precautions against a scourge that is a menace to the future of China. Almost every day brings its own story of people seized for ransom and villages pillaged. How long is this state of affairs to continue? It is becoming increasingly intolerable. In any civilized and well-regulated state, the moment the authority of the government has vanished, it is considered high time that the government itself vanished. If the ability of the Chinese Government to "govern" the country has expired, then it is time the Government expired with it. If the present Ministry is unable to restore peace and order let another body of men rather in their hands the reins of government and banish from the land the chaos that has reigned so long in this distracted and distressed country.

## Five Million Men - By William H. Taft

(From Philadelphia Public Ledger)

We should raise an army of not less than five million men. Those whom we cannot send over now we can train fully on this side, for we can feed them here with less effort and cost during their training period. When our ships are built, we can then send men fit to go from the landing to the trenches. We can make their readiness for war synchronous with the addition to our transports. In the meantime our experience and our defensive facilities against submarines will have reduced the loss of ships. If we thus make our preparations square with the possibilities of a three years' war, we shall grow stronger than Germany by arithmetical progression.

In the outset, the danger was of a loss of morale by our allies and of a German victory before we could get into the fight. That danger seems to have passed. The deadlock on the western front bids fair to continue until we can greatly predominate in man-power. The quicker we act on this view the speedier and more certain our victory. The evidence of our purpose in our preparations will itself stimulate our allies and discourage our enemies. The draft act must be amended to carry out such preparations. The nation and the world must be told what is to be done. Our people must give up the notion that somebody else is to fight this war for us. It is our job. It should call out all that American energy of which we hear so much in speech and which we now have great opportunity to prove.

The one obstacle in our pursuing this certain course to victory is the benumbing effect of a sneaking hope among our people that we can satisfactorily end the war by negotiation with Germany and Austria. Support has been lent to such a false impression by the trend of our continued discussion with the Central Powers. The action of Germany and Austria toward Russia should at once and for all time bring this to a close. The spirit of world conquest still clearly controls this policy. Their lust for territory and dominion shows in their every step. The fate of Finland, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland, the Ukraine and the Bolsheviks and of what is left of Russia is damning proof of the hypocrisy of the Germans. Their control over Russia, acquired by the peaceful but treacherous disintegration of an ignorant army led by dreaming fools, is now attributed by the Kaiser jointly to the German arms and God.

Are enemies like these to be treated as worthy to propose terms of an honorable and just peace? Can we be content to rely on their good faith to preserve it? No, we must gird on our armor. We must face a long war. We must measure our preparation by our capacity. Only in this way can we do the work which fate has cut out for us.

"Who shall place a limit to the giant's unchained strength or curb his swiftness in the forward race?"

## The Moscow Soviet

(From The Outlook)

The assembly at Moscow does not, in point of fact, in any true sense represent "All Russia." On this point we may quote from a letter in which Mr. George Kennan, whose knowledge of Russian affairs is as complete as that of any American, says in reply to an inquiry from The Outlook: "The Soviet of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, in any city, town, or village, does not represent the people of that city, town, or village. It represents mainly the industrial proletariat and the peasant soldiers. Business men, professional men, all the landed proprietors, all the so-called 'intelligentsia,' all the Constitutional Democrats, Octobrists, Progressives and Monarchists are excluded. There is a sprinkling of Social Revolutionists (pro-war Socialists of the Kerensky type), but they are outnumbered by the Bolsheviks nearly 20 to 1 (732 to 38). Consequently the 'Congress of Soviets' in Moscow is not in any sense of the words a national assembly. It consists of representatives of only one social class, and ninety-eight percent of these representatives are from one political party."

## Limiting Air Raids

(From London Daily Chronicle)

There are signs that the Germans have been hard hit, and are not disinclined to propose an agreement confining air raids to places within a certain distance of the front. No undertaking given at present by the Germans on this or any other subject could be relied on by the Allies. It would not be possible, for instance, in case of a German promise not to raid London, for us to remove a single one of the guns or the aeroplanes now concentrated for London's defense. On the other hand the Germans know that they can rely absolutely on the Allies' promises, and they could remove all their defensive equipment from the Rhine towns for use at the front.

thus obtaining a very great advantage. What the German proposal, if it were made now, would mean would be this—that Germany could practise any form of warfare as long as it paid her, and then claim to have it dropped as soon as she seemed likely to lose by it, with, of course, the possibility of renewing it again if conditions were again promising. "Heads I win, tails you lose."

## Art In The War

(From Philadelphia Public Ledger)

It is significant to note that despite the fact that the static camera and the moving-picture apparatus have brought the war home to every one in an incredibly truth-telling manner, all the Governments at war have fallen back on the artists for another kind of record of the war which they seem to feel is not met in the work of the daring photographers. In other words, they wish drawings in crayon and color, paintings in oil and other media which shall be an "interpretation" of the scenes at the front. It is not that they distrust the record of the camera or doubt the marvelous evidence of the moving-picture films that reveal everything in their grim and hideous reality and which may, moreover, be stored away for future times. But it is plain that our Government as well as the French and the English believes that art can give that "something else" which the mere photographic record cannot. It is this "something else" which the actualities of the war, if they are to be of service to us now and in the future, should yield up to the equipped and sensitive revealers of facts plus the personal emotions.

## The Solitary Voice

(From Zukunft)

For the moment Russia is obliged to keep quiet. When she can speak once more she will pronounce the word: Humanity. The right of peoples to decide their own destiny is not an empty formula. The war itself is but the outcome of the lamentable fact that the small nations did not enjoy the right to live or to unite themselves. If the United States have entered into the struggle, it is because they, too, felt the menace of the military masters of Germany.

## German Troops In Russia

(From The New Witness)

The forces of the enemy are gathering heavily in the West. What will happen no man can say; but whatever happens, it will be well to remember that it is only by superior numbers that the barbarian wins, and that in the first great maneuver upon the Marne, even with superior numbers, he lost. Meanwhile, the Germans in the East have settled down solidly in Odessa; and the German penetration of that part of the world continues. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that even this penetration cannot be wholly peaceful penetration. The anarchy of Russia cuts both ways; it must involve some commitments of troops and attention; so that it will be an exaggeration to say that the enemy needs no forces on that front. Even now it is not certain that our position is not better than it would have been if an authoritative Tsar had made an authoritative peace.

## The Army Cook

By James J. Montague

He never gets medals pinned on him. He never is given a chance. To stand up and shoot at the oncoming Teut.  
When the Kaiser begins to advance.  
The shrapnel may whistle around him.  
The hand grenades fall at his feet. But he and his crew must keep mixing the stew.  
For those lads in the khaki WILL eat!  
The peasant girls smile on the soldiers.  
But they never give even a look at his gray-stained map or his soot-covered cap.  
Or murmur: "Mon Dieu; ze sweet cook!"  
He sticks to his stove while his comrades  
Are busily blowing their pay.  
For the fellows that fight are in fine appetite.  
And they've got to have three meals a day.  
He never is named in despatches.  
For gallantry, courage or skill.  
He never has time to attempt the sublime—  
He has too many bellies to fill.  
But when the whole business is over, and the Kaiser is handed the hook, We're hoping that fame will find room for the name  
Of that workaday hero, the cook!

## British vs. German Banks

Which Is The More Efficient?

New York, May 6.—The Morgans and others are organizing a discount bank in New York after British models. It will specialize in financial and commercial credits and foreign exchange.

A special correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle asks whether British banking has anything to learn from German methods. He writes:

One of the results of the profound process of inquiry and reconstruction which all our institutions are undergoing is that the British banking system has been put upon its trial, has come in for some strong criticism and has been contrasted, very much to its disadvantage, with the German system. Especially has complaint been made against our banks that they do not lend money with sufficient freedom to our home manufacturers, and that they are backward and negligent in promoting British trade in foreign lands.

Many banks in consequence have been stimulated in the last 18 months to open branches or form connections abroad with the express object of developing our foreign trade. The end of the war will certainly find us with ample financial facilities in France, Italy and Spain than we had when it began. The Government, too, is backing the movement, and the British Trade Corporation is proof enough of the eagerness of officialdom to abandon its old do-nothing attitude towards commerce.

We are setting ourselves, in short, to learn from the enemy and to imitate his methods. But this, the sincerest form of flattery is by no means everywhere approved. In the current number of Spierling's Journal, for instance, an obviously well-equipped contributor, writing under the name of "Acceptor," takes up a stout pair of cudgels on behalf of the British banking system as it is, and throws cold water in plenty on the idea of reforming it along German lines.

We all know, our ears are well-nigh deafened with, the laudations that are showered on the German bank and the somewhat fearful admiration inspired by their size and driving power, their air of massive efficiency, the closeness of their alliance with industry, their successes in pushing German trade abroad. And we are all familiar with the facile counterpart picture of British banks as a loaf and lumbering institutions by comparison with their bustling rivals of Berlin.

The Case For The British System  
"Acceptor" shows us the reverse side of the medal. He admits that the great German banks are sui generis, and that we have nothing like them here. But so far from regarding that as a defect in our mechanism of finance he insists that it should be reckoned a bull point in our favor. The German bank, he points out, is a clearing bank, an accepting house, an issuing house, a discount company and a promoting syndicate rolled into one. But all these functions are performed in London by separate concerns and institutions, each specializing in its own particular sphere. To contrast the German banks with the British joint stock banks—which is the invariable form the comparison takes—is therefore, to contrast the whole of Germany's system with only a fraction of ours.

But "Acceptor" does not leave it at that. He carries the war into his opponents' camp. He shows, what one would have thought hardly need-

ed showing at this time of day, that we have in Great Britain every single facility for furnishing credit that the Germans possess. He shows that the unified banking system which Germany has evolved, while a weapon of great power in the hands of a country with a long financial leeway to make up and struggling for a place in the sun, is unsuitable to a land like ours, the financial center of the world, with an assured and long-established position and with commitments in every corner of the globe.

Not only, he argues, is our system better adapted to our more varied needs and our greater responsibilities, but it is a more scientific and more highly developed system than the German. "We have, in fact, outgrown the German type of bank." The average man will probably have some difficulty in accepting this bold declaration. The impressiveness of the organization and activities of the German banks has left its mark upon him. And small wonder. The five leading groups in Germany control a share capital and reserve larger than the whole of the British joint stock banks, including the Bank of England. They have strong alliances abroad. They work together, and they have pretty well divided the whole province of German industrialism between them.

Trade Follows The Bank  
Who could help being impressed by the parade of such power and efficiency? There can be no question whatever that the German banks have played an extraordinarily effective part in developing Germany's foreign commerce. It was a coup-up in Turkey a few years ago whether the Deutsche Bank in Constantinople or the German Embassy was the real depository of the schemes and strength of the Fatherland. The bank got hold of every expert it could lay hands on to further railway, docks, drainage, mining, and such-like enterprises. It worked hand-in-glove with the Embassy, the Consular Service and the authorities at Berlin. It was prodigal of facilities to Turkish merchants. It proved in the most triumphant fashion that trade nowadays follows, not the flag, but the bank.

The truth is that two totally different conceptions underlie the German and the British banking systems. The German banker is as much a trader as he is a banker. He involves himself directly in the success or failure of the particular concerns that he undertakes to finance. He becomes a partner in the business; he is represented on the board; he controls, and often directs, its management. But the British banker is a lender of credit, and his primary business is to take care of the moneys deposited with him. Where we differentiate the functions of the banker and the trader, the German combines them; and that, perhaps, is the fundamental distinction between the two systems.

Given Germany's situation as it was when she became united, the banking system she devised was probably the most effective of all possible levers for helping on German industry. But it entailed enormous risks and liabilities; it led to the erection of a huge superstructure on a shaky foundation; it meant trading on the narrowest of narrow margins; and it implicated industry and finance in national and international politics to such an extent that those may not be far wrong who believe that the war was partly determined upon to save a top-heavy edifice from crashing to the ground.

## Lord Pirrie

The Minister For British Shipbuilding

By One Who Knows Him

(From The London Evening Standard)  
The ships will be built, and that very quickly.

You ask me to set down what I know of Lord Pirrie. The above is what I have to say, and that assurance sums up my knowledge of the character and capacity of a really remarkable man.

Of course, as everybody is aware, he knows the shipbuilding trade from A to Z, and, having accepted office, you may be quite sure it is on the understanding that he has an entirely free hand. He will never start fettered.

He will not brook interference. In every sense he is a very strong man.

Like most really strong men, he is not at all fond of being in the limelight.

You are perhaps familiar with the "Spy" cartoon of him. There he is pictured as "Harland and Wolff" and he was Harland and Wolff. The popular cartoon depicts him well, but he is grey-haired now. Business Qualities

Imagine an alert man, slightly below middle height, with bushy beard, keen eyes, and absolutely overflowing with energy and intelligence.

You have not known him long before you perceive that he is a genius at organization. I suppose there is not a man who has ever been in business who is a greater organizer and has a better system of work than Lord Pirrie. He is able to get through work quicker than any man I know.

The chief characteristic about his methods is the extraordinary quickness with which he seizes upon the chief difficulties of a case and solves them.

with you. Your appointment stands good.

Junior Partner at Twenty-Seven

Enter his office. You never see a paper on his desk, but he knows intimately the details of all the business he is connected with—and they are a good many. He is head of Harland and Wolff, which has not only its great shipbuilding yard in Belfast, but has immense yards on the Clyde, also great repairing establishments at Southampton and Liverpool. He is on the directorate of the Elder, Dempster Company, the Union-Castle Line, Glen Line, the International Marine, the London City and Midland Bank, London and South-Western Railway, and other concerns.

His career is well known now. He was apprenticed to the firm, subsequently became head draughtsman, and when he was twenty-seven years of age, became junior partner. When I first knew him he was junior partner, the firm consisting of Sir Edward Harland, Mr. G. W. Wolff, and young Mr. W. J. Pirrie. Subsequently Sir Edward Harland died, Mr. Wolff retired, and Mr. Pirrie became Harland and Wolff.

Some years ago he was made a Privy Councillor of Ireland, and eventually received his peerage.

He is of Irish parentage, born in Quebec, and is in favor of Home Rule, although head of one of the greatest industries in Belfast.

A Political Reminiscence  
I remember his taking the chair at the famous Home Rule meeting when Mr. Winston Churchill was to speak. The meeting place at Belfast (of which he was first Lord Mayor) was subsequently abandoned, and the gathering took place elsewhere. After the meeting, when Lord Pirrie was about to go on the boat to leave Ireland, somebody assailed him by throwing a bag of flour over him. It was a good shot, too; but Lord Pirrie took it as all in the day's march.

He is a great example of the truism that it is the busiest man who has most time to spare; his interests are legion; his name is associated with important inventions; he knows something of country life and farming. He will-

ingly entered into the spirit of the "grow potatoes" injunction of last year, and gave up much farming land for this purpose.

I can picture him at work as Controller of Shipbuilding. As I say, he has not started unless he

has obtained a free hand, and once thus started nothing will deter him. He is really a remarkable man. And I repeat what I said at the first: The ships will be built, and that very quickly.

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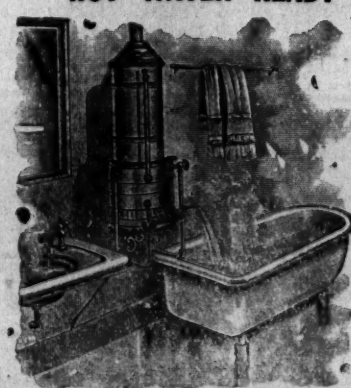
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## Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

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## The Eternal No

Lord Leverhulme On The  
Only Peace Possible

From London Daily Chronicle.

"For, properly, as many men as there are in a Nation who can withal see Heaven's invisible Justice, and know it to be on Earth also omnipotent, so many men are there who stand between a Nation and perdition. So many, and no more."—Past and Present.

What difference has the tremendous fact of the Russian peace made to our position? What difference has it made to the opinion expressed by Lord Leverhulme a few months ago that we must dig our heels in and outlast the Germans?

These questions I have put to him: and here is a record of our conversation, which, I may say, took place a few days before the great German offensive was launched.

"You mean to say that Russian peace has made no difference to your attitude?"

"No difference at all, except to strengthen it. Now, listen. I will ask you a question. Has the Russian debacle modified any of your ideals

in this war, or given you a kinder view of German character?"

"For the moment I fenced with this question. 'But you really mean that we must go on fighting, however long it takes?'

"Of course."

"How long do you think it will take?"

"From three to five years more; I don't see how it can be less."

"And you can contemplate three to five more years of this awful tragedy?"

"I can contemplate anything rather than the knocking down of the Anglo-Saxon race to the German. That would be eternal disgrace. We should never survive it. It would be our ruin."

"But the financial question, if no other."

"My opinion is that finance will never stop us. I don't care how big our debt may be. We can shoulder it. No; finance won't stop us. But I am a little suspicious about bankers. Of course, it's only a guess, I don't know, but I can't help thinking a banker must have been talking to Lord Lansdowne before he wrote those letters. Bankers are as timid as rabbits. I have noticed that all my life. No sooner does a man fall ill than they fly to their ledgers, thinking he's going to die, to see how much he owes them. They are almost all like that—extraordinary timid. It's very

curious, but they seldom have the courage which is essential to enterprise of any magnitude. But finance won't stop us. This is how I look at it. Our debt after finishing off the Napoleonic menace was eight hundred millions. It is calculated that our national wealth now is tenfold what it was then. I say it is a hundredfold. Think of the discoveries which have been made since Waterloo. We mine for coal at an infinitely greater depth. Our modern mining for all minerals is a revolution. Then think of the revolution, equally great, in chemistry, transport, agriculture, marketing—in fact, everything. Then think of the present extent of the British Empire. Therefore, I say the national wealth at the very least, is a hundredfold greater than it was in Napoleon's day. We shall shoulder our debt."

I came back to his questions. I said to him: "The Russian peace has certainly made it harder for those who believe in negotiations."

"I ask myself," he said, "this question—Has the Russian peace made the ideal with which England went to war? Has it modified my opinion as regards German character? The answer is clear. That so-called peace emphasizes for me the reasons for which England went to war, and puts into flaming italics, if there are such things, everything in German character that is a menace to the happiness of mankind. Never before did I see so vividly how essential it is to defeat Germany. And never before did I feel so sharply in my very bones that to bow to Germany, to accept Germany's will, would mean our eternal disgrace. Fight on? Of course we must fight on. Is there an Englishman who doubts it? Is there an Englishman, or his Russian ally, who would trust the Germans, who would bring himself to sit at a conference table with them arranging the future of mankind? Don't think of frontiers. Don't think of peace. Think of it as the future of men, women and children. Would you arrange that future with the Germans of Brest? Never mind about Armenian massacres, Serbian massacres, Belgian massacres, U-boats, atrocities here, there and everywhere; don't think of those things, but think simply of the Peace Treaty of Brest. Would you negotiate the future of men, women and children with the German scoundrels who trapped the deluded and disarmed Russians to their ruin?"

"You keep using the phrase eternal disgrace; now, what do you mean by that exactly?"

"Well, I mean that any peace made with an undefeated Germany, any peace, would undermine our Anglo-Saxon mentality for centuries. We should never be the same race again. All our ideas would be clouded, our lives over by the emasculating opulence of the materialist. We should be like the Germans. We should have a bagman morality. We should walk the earth with the same sort of feeling that a card-sharper must have in his brain. We should have failed to say the eternal No. We should have accepted dishonor—on what ground? On the grounds of convenience. What an end for our race!—at any rate what a poison to hand on to our children! Dishonor rather than sacrifice! Do you think our children would survive that? Isn't there a time when a nation must say, and mean, Death rather than Dishonor? Isn't dishonor more fatal than a loss of acres? Let a man's religious ideas be what they may, doesn't it strike him that humanity is confronted by a moral and spiritual menace so tremendous that it is better, ten thousand times to lose life, health, and money, everything, rather than bow to it? This war isn't for territory. It isn't a commercial war. It's a conflict between two spirits that are eternally antagonistic, two spirits that nothing on earth or in heaven can ever reconcile. It's a war between Freedom and Slavery. It's a war between Justice and Injustice. It's a war between Truth and Falsehood. It's a war between Good and Evil. There can be no end to this war but the defeat of one of those two spirits. That's the point. That's the point we've got to stick at. There can be no pact between Truth and Falsehood, between Honor and Dishonor, between Liberty and Enslavement. It's one or the other. Either the German spirit conquers, or the spirit of the Allies conquers. If Germany conquers, our spirit will die; we shall have a different philosophy, a different policy, a different morality, a different code of honor. We shall never be the same England again."

"The English people has won its liberty by courage and through suffering; its liberty is founded on faith in the goodness of man; on the whole, we say, man is fairly good, and we build on that, bank on that, the fact that man, on the whole, is good. Well, surrender to the Germans—can you think of it?—means surrender of this faith. It does mean, it would be the peace of the trickster, the swindler. We should have no idea's. We should be the meanest, spiritless race crawling under heaven. There'd be no manhood left in old England. There'd be nothing bigger

than man to make life worth living. There'd be only one big thing left. The sword. Only one code of morality to observe—the cardsharp's."

"Some such thoughts must be passing through the minds of decent Germans. I mean, they, too, must be saying, 'How can we negotiate without incurring eternal disgrace?'

"That doesn't alter the fact."

"No, but the difficulty is who will be the first to make peace?"

"That's my point. He who first says 'Let us make peace,' is the man whose faith and philosophy have failed. Is it to be our faith, or the German, our code of honor, or his? This war can only end in one of the bell-curve's saying, 'I've had enough. That's the only end, mark that. And if freedom is to exist in the world it has got to be the German who says that to the Englishman. Do you doubt who will say it first? We've got the whole Anglo-Saxon world massed against the German's code of honor. Let him trample on unarmed Russia; let him do what he will in

Northern France. Against him are the nations of the earth. Against him is the spirit of Anglo-Saxon manhood. Against him is the eternal No, which all men and all nations must sometimes say if they are not to go into shame and bondage. Peace will be good when it comes only if it is the vindication of man's faith in honesty, decency and liberty. We mustn't make a god of Peace. Russia's plight should prevent that apostasy. There's only one Peace worth having, and that is the Peace which leaves all civilized nations free and unafraid."

"You are still confident we can outlast the Germans?"

"Absolutely confident. My confidence in our victory is the measure of my confidence in Anglo-Saxon manhood. And something even greater than that. I believe in the progress of humanity. We shall outlast the German. Right will triumph. Freedom will be saved."

## All Over The Far East

A reduction in the size of 50 sen, 20 sen and 10 sen silver coins was announced by a Japanese Imperial ordinance last Wednesday, the reason being not only that the silver coins in use at present are rather inconvenient to carry but because of the practice of melting them into bullion, on account of the unusual appreciation in the market price of silver. The new silver coins will be smaller in size by about 1/100 of an inch than the present ones and will contain a smaller proportion of silver. The government intends to mint ¥20,000,000 in the three denominations in the course of the current fiscal year and gradually withdraw the old coins from circulation. The small paper notes, issued last year to supplement the silver coinage, will also be withdrawn. The amount of the paper 10 sen, 20 sen and 50 sen notes issued reached ¥43,580,000 by the end of April.

Mr. M. Shekine, formerly Counsellor at the Russian Embassy in Tokio, has made one of the most remarkable journeys of the war, says the Japan Advertiser. He left Tokio to take up an appointment as Minister to Persia and had reached Baku on his way to Tiflis when the Bolshevik revolution broke out. He was detained in Baku and was in a position of considerable danger but escaped and in some manner made his way to Bagdad where he received the hospitality of the British authorities. Bagdad is over 600 miles from Baku as the crow flies. There are no railways and few roads and the country is in a wild and dangerous condition. Mr. Shekine's journey in these circumstances was a remarkable feat and the story of how it was accomplished will interest his friends in Tokio as much as the news of his safety has gratified them. He hopes to return to Tokio shortly.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war it was reported that stocks of German dyes in Japan would soon run out, but there are still some stocks left on the market. Of course, the merchants interested magnified the scarcity of German stocks, but their manipulations have had some effect in causing the consumption of German dyes to be economized. On the other hand, there have been continued imports of German products from China. Of late, however, it seems that stocks in China have consequently decreased, as will be seen from the fact that hitherto merchants in the interior provinces of that country have come to Shanghai to sell German dyes, but they are now coming to the port to buy them back. It is therefore believed (says the Japan Chronicle) that no further large imports from China are obtainable and it is stated that the stocks of German dyes in this country will not last for more than one year.

If press reports from China are to be believed, the Chinese Government regards Manila as a suitable dumping ground for enemy aliens who are about to be expelled from China. There is some talk of an internment camp but the Chinese officials seem to take it for granted that some of the Boches at last can find a safe refuge in the Pearl of the Orient when they are no longer

tolerated in China, says the Cable-news.

News of the recent activities of the Government with respect to the Germans probably hasn't reached Peking yet. If it hasn't it is up to the local authorities to get busy and inform Peking that enemy aliens are not welcomed here under any circumstances, and that those who might arrive here would not be welcomed with open arms. Moreover, it should be made plain to the Chinese authorities that each nation is supposed to take care of its own problems and pests and that among the recognised international obligations of each is the adequate provision for alien enemies within its borders.

Even a name that sounds Teutonic will get a man in trouble nowadays, as Victorian Meyer of the Manila Undergarment Corporation, who left this city on the Empress of Asia can testify, says the Manila Bulletin.

Mr. Meyer, who is American to the core and who was one of the figures of the last Liberty loan campaign in Manila, secured a permit from the Hongkong police to visit Canton. After the necessary document was issued the knights of the night stick in Hongkong immediately started to trail the Manilian. He boarded a boat for Canton and went to his berth to sleep. The policeman on duty at the dock saw the pass and recorded the fact that Mr. Meyer had left for Canton. Secret service men boarded the ship to ask Mr. Meyer a few questions and he could not be found, because the ship's officers searched everywhere but Mr. Meyer's berth.

Up went the police flag and more sleuths boarded the Canton steamer.

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from the harbor patrol boat. Mr. Meyer was finally found peacefully sleeping and evidently planning nothing to aid the Kultur cause. However, he was aroused and put through the third degree, rather a bore some proposition for the sleepy American; passport and police permit were demanded and produced and after obtaining permission from the authorities Mr. Meyer resumed his slumber. All of which goes to show that men with German names should never land in Hoangkong.

The Allies have been hesitating to oppose the Bolsheviks openly out of the fear that such opposition may drive them unequivocally to the German side, says the Kokumin. American, in particular, seemed rather to defend the democratic influence of the Bolsheviks. While she has been trying thus in vain to win the friendship of revolutionary Russia to the Allies' side, Germany has already started a counter revolution for the interest of the old monarchy. The futility of President Wilson's policy has been proved beyond all question. It is high time that America should reconsider her policy toward Russia.

It is doubtful, however, whether the counter revolution will succeed or not. Assisted by the giant's hand, it may succeed as far as temporary military and political operations are concerned, but sentiment of the peo-

ple will remain indomitable. The establishment of an independent anti-Bolshevik government in Siberia, if supported by the unified Allies, will be easier than the restoration of the house of Romanoff.

We know, says the Hoch, that the Bolsheviks will never be able to restore the old solidarity of the Russian nation. Any effort to establish an effective central government that will enable Russia to reassert her international position is to be heartily welcomed. But there seems to be no doubt that the reported counter revolution as backed by the enemy and if successful will lay a stable foundation of the German influence in Russia. It is a worse alternative to the present disorderly state of the Bolshevik regime.

The salvation of Russia can be effected only through the unified intervention of the Allies. It is regrettable that the Allies have so far done nothing effective in Russia to counteract the German influence. While they are divided among themselves as to policy they should take toward the Bolsheviks, Germany has been carrying out her aggressive program irresistibly step by step. The realization of the counter revolution will be the consummation of her plan.

The editor urges that this country should be provided for the emergency regardless of the Allies' opinions.

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## Peking Day By Day

## Rebel Against Rent Increase

A number of the mercantile body in Peking have daily declined to comply with a recent list of the Land Department in Peking relative to increased rentals in respect of public property, the merchants' contention being that it is not the land, but the buildings which have been erected thereon, that have made the place prosperous by virtue of the business carried on. For refusing to obey the order forty shopkeepers have been arrested and imprisoned. One of them is reported to have committed suicide. Their families called on the Minister of the Interior for help and the latter promised to submit the matter to the Cabinet for consideration. Meanwhile the merchants under arrest are still locked up. The latest news is that the Chamber of Commerce will take up the question. It will petition the court for the release of the forty merchants now imprisoned and will interview the high authorities for the repeal of the unreasonable order.

## Cost Of Civil War In China

According to a councillor of the Ministry of Communications who has just returned to the Capital from a trip in Hunan and Hupeh, not only all the houses in the districts from Wuchang to Hengshan, extending to about 700 li, have been left empty but even the windows of every house are broken. When he arrived at Pingliang he saw about 1,500 female corpses lying at a place on the ground, as if groaning for burial!

## Plans Of The Southwest

The military delegates of the Central Government at Hankow have sent a telegraphic report to Peking stating that they have secured information about the military plans of the southwest from reliable quarters. According to these plans the southwest is going to blockade the ports on the upper Yangtze and take a defensive position in Kwangtung. They will devote their whole energy to attack Shensi from Szechuen, while in Hunan they will wait for an opportune moment to commence a counter-attack.

## More Commanders Appeal For Chang Hsun

Some time ago it was reported that General Chang Wen-sen, acting Commissioner for the suppression of bandits in the four provinces and formerly a commander under Chang Hsun, had requested the Central Government to grant special pardon to Chang Hsun, and that the request was not granted by the authorities. Now General Chang Tso-lin, Tuchun of Fengtien, has sent a telegram on behalf of Commander Chen Teh-shu of the Anwu troops stating that as the latter has rendered valuable service to the Government at the front he is willing to abandon any reward which the Government might have bestowed upon him and instead he would like to request the Government to repeal the order for the arrest of Chang Hsun.

Another report says that General Ni Shih-chung, the Anhwei Tuchun, has also sent a telegram to the President and the Premier enumerating the merits in the past of the ring-leader of last summer's Monarchical Restoration and requests that Chang Hsun be specially pardoned as the Government has done with other offenders in connection with the same movement.

## Commanders At Loggerheads

Wang Cheng-ya, Defense Commissioner of Chanteh, and Chu Tse-huang, Brigadier Commander of the second expeditionary force, have telegraphed to the Government accusing each other. Peng Yu-hsiang of the sixteenth brigade has been ordered to go to Chanteh to investigate their charges.

It is rumored that Chen Fu-chao, Commander of the second division in Hunan has been murdered. The report lacks official confirmation.

The Tuchun of Hunan telegraphs that Chang Hual-chi, Chief Commander of the second expedition, is determined to resign from his post in favor of General Hsu Shu-cheng.

## Mr. Lou Tseng-hsiang's Indisposition

According to reliable information, the Japanese deputies have already agreed to the text of the agreement revised by the Chinese deputies and there will be no necessity for further negotiations. But as to the counter-proposals made by China regarding the enforcement of the agreement the Japanese deputies have raised strong objections while the Chinese deputies insist on having them agreed to. It is said that the Japanese are trying to bring pressure to bear upon the Chinese Government, so that whether the latter will succeed in having its proposals agreed to remains an open question.

Another report states that Mr. Lou Tseng-hsiang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is really not sick, but is purposely absenting himself from the Cabinet meeting in order to avoid discussing the Japanese demands. A few days ago a certain official called on him at the Walchaopu building and the Foreign Minister is said to have told his visitor that in case the negotiations with the Japanese deputies were not transferred to the Foreign Office he would resign.

## A Peaceful Settlement In Sight?

A report said to have been obtained from a very reliable source appears in the Shundien Shih Pao to the following effect:

Although such northern commanders as Chang Tso-lin, Ni Shih-chung and Hsu Shu-cheng are insisting on prosecuting the militant policy to the end in order to subjugate the South by force of arms and are strongly opposing any suggestion of a peaceful settlement, yet the Premier has been greatly touched by the sufferings of the people and wishes to restore peace in the country. During the last ten days General Tuan Chi-jui has received several reports on the pitiable conditions prevailing in Hunan and Hupeh. The reports point out that Yochow and Changsha were formerly

## A British 'Killer' In Advance Post On West Front



BRITISH MACHINE GUNNERS.

This photograph shows an advance outpost where a squad of "Tommy" machine gunners are preparing their machine-gun for service. The two men are deriving much consolation from the "fags" they are smoking. It is now when they and thousands of Americans are holding back the Germans that the "smoke" are needed.

very prosperous cities in the two provinces, but now that have been reduced to ruins and the rich and well-to-do people in those localities have been deprived of everything they had and have now become beggars along the streets. The flower of womanhood has been abused by both the northern and southern troops and many of the weaker sex have been taken away by force. The Commanders are unable to prevent the soldiers from committing such outrages. The deplorable conditions of the people are beyond description.

It is said that the Premier is now beginning to realize the necessity of effecting an early peace between the North and South, and that in spite of the advice and arguments to the contrary by the militant Tuchuns he will proceed with his new peace program. His plan, however, is to make an agreement with General Lu Yung-tung alone and ignore the Canton Government. A representative is believed to have been sent to the South already to hold secret conferences with General Lu Yung-tung. The Central Government firmly believes that its present scheme for peace will ultimately be crowned with success although it is not yet known what attitude General Lu will take towards Peking.

## Trouble In College Of Agriculture

The Shuntien Shih-pao gives a detailed report on the recent trouble caused by the students of the College of Agriculture in Peking, and suggests that it was due to conflict between Japanese and American ideas. We reproduce below the report for what it may be worth: "The presidency of the College of Agriculture, states our Japanese contemporary, had been held, up to very recently, by graduates from Japanese institutions. Its present incumbent, Mr. Chin, is, however, a graduate from America and his American spirit is felt everywhere in the college. Many of its professors and teachers have been replaced by his fellow returned students. But they are evidently not as good as Japanese educated men and are not liked by the students at all. Some time ago the students made representations to the Ministry of Education against the management of their Americanized president. The Ministry was in sympathy with them but on account of the powerful influence at the back of the president it did not take any action, and the petition was shelved. On the other hand the president, who knows his shortcomings,

has lost no time to secure his position. He has succeeded in inducing a number of students to support him. Every evening at midnight these students meet the president to devise means to cope with any movements against the latter's authority. About twenty percent of the students have joined the authorities, and a Christian society has been formed. Ostensibly it is a religious party but in reality it is an organ to exclude Japanese educated teachers and Americanize the college. This has caused the college to be split into two hostile camps.

"Very recently an anonymous letter was posted in the college expelling the intrigues of the society and attacking the president. Two students were ordered to give the names of the wrong doers. But they refused to betray their fellow students, and were discharged from the institution. The order aroused the indignation of the other students who demanded the president to give reasons for his action. Their demand being refused, they locked him up and let him pray to God for help. It was only through the persuasion of other members of the College faculty that he was set free. Now the students are agitating for the readmission of the discharged students."

## Miscellaneous

A company of artillery with two field guns and twenty-two cases of shells has been despatched to Tsinan to subdue bandits.

On May 11 the Imperial House summoned all the Manchu princes to a conference for the discussion of financial matters.

The representatives of the Peking press held a meeting at the office of the Ta Chung Pao May 12 to discuss the Sino-Japanese negotiations. Mr. Wan Cheng-shih, who was

Chief of Staff to Chang Hsun and was recently pardoned by the Government, is now in Peking. He paid a visit to his former master at the Dutch Legation a few days ago.

The registration of candidates for the parliamentary election was closed May 10. About two hundred scholars, mostly returned students from Japan and other countries, have been registered in the central educational electoral college.

## First Band Concert In Gardens Today

The first concert of the year in the Public Garden will be played this afternoon, beginning at 5.30. The following program will be played:

- 1.—March "The Royal Review" Loevy.
- 2.—Overture "Ivan" .....Contorno.
- 3.—Waltz "Poule d'Or" ... Waldteufel.
- 4.—Selection "The Chieftain" Sullivan.
- 5.—(a) Song "Sleep and Forget" White.

- (b) Intermezzo "Irramady" Thurban.
- 6.—Selection "All the Girls" Williams.

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## Austria Compelled To Supply Ukraine

## Now Send In Foods Instead Of Receiving Them

London, April 3.—That Germany and Austria will not get their much needed supplies of foodstuffs from the Ukraine, despite the glowing accounts which are used to bolster up the spirits of their hungry peoples, is confirmed by the Berne correspondent of the Morning Post, who telegraphs that the German authorities admit these hopes must remain unfulfilled for the present.

Austria actually is sending flour

to the Ukraine to feed her troops operating there, the correspondent adds. This information is published in a local newspaper, which received it from its Czernovitz correspondent under date of March 23. The latter obtained it from members of the military administration, who explained that difficulties had arisen in the export of foodstuffs from the Ukraine, and it was found necessary to send provisions for the Austrian armies in the Ukraine.

Within the last few days 100 wagon-loads of Austrian flour had been sent in and other consignments were to follow. This condition is confirmed by a recent speech of the president of the Cracow Municipal Council, who, referring to the danger of famine that

was menacing that city, said there were wagons full of flour on the trains traversing Galicia, but only on those going from west to east.

The Arbeiter Zeitung is quoted as saying that there is only a week's supply of food for the whole population of Austria. It urges that the only way to avert a catastrophe is to seize the reserves of farmers in order to tide over the period until July, when the Ukrainian wheat harvest is expected to relieve the situation.

An American business man who arrived in London last week after spending two months in the Ukraine confirms the fact that there will be no appreciable quantity of wheat available for at least a year. He says the farmers have not planted for a harvest this year and show no disposition to begin now.

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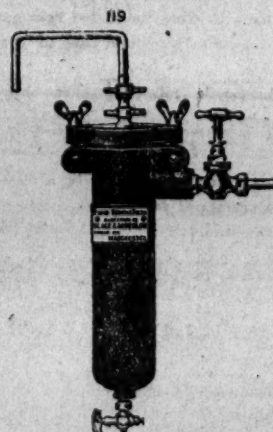
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200	4	100	80	50	40
300	6	150	120	75	60
400	8	200	160	100	80
500	10	250	200	125	100
600	12	300	240	150	120
700	14	350	280	175	140
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900	18	450	360	225	180
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 15, 1918.  
Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate  
@ 107 1/2 = Tls. 93.02  
@ 7.36 = Mex. \$126.38  
Max. Dollars Market rate: 73.3375  
Shal Gold Bars 978 touch Tls. 290  
Bar Silver ..... Tls. —  
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1798  
Sovereigns:  
Buying rate @ 4/6d. = Tls. 4.44  
@ exch. 7.36 = Mex. \$6.04  
Peking Bar ..... —  
Native Interest ..... .05

Latest London Quotations  
Bar Silver ..... 48 1/2  
Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%  
Market rate of discount:—  
3 m.s. .... %  
6 m.s. .... %  
Exchange on Shanghai 60 d.s.  
Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 27.25  
Ex. N. Y. on London ..... T.T. \$47.64  
Consols ..... £ —

Exchange Opening Quotations  
London ..... T.T. 4/6  
India ..... Demand 4/6 1/2  
Paris ..... T.T. 614  
New York ..... Demand 615  
T.T. 107  
Hongkong ..... T.T. 70 1/2  
Japan ..... T.T. 48 1/2  
Rutavia ..... T.T. 22 1/2

Banks Buying Rates  
London ..... 4 m.s. Ctd. 4/8d.  
London ..... 4 m.s. Docy. 4/8 1/2d.  
London ..... 6 m.s. Ctd. 4/8 1/2d.  
London ..... 6 m.s. Docy. 4/8 1/2d.  
Paris ..... 4 m.s. 442  
New York ..... 4 m.s. Docy. 11 1/2

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" 0.85 @ 105 1/2 = Gold 3.1  
" 1 1/2 481 = Yen 3.26  
" 1 1/2 15 = Rupees 3.70  
" 1 1/2 1.50 = Roubles —  
" 1 1/2 1.50 = Max. \$1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, May 15, 1918.  
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS  
No business reported today.

COTTON MARKET

Router's Service  
London, May 15.—Today's cotton prices were:  
Goodmiddling Americans ..... 22.23  
July ..... 20.81  
August ..... 20.24

Measars J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending May 10:  
China Cotton.—Business during the past week has been very quiet, a few small parcels having changed hands at ruling rates with the result that quotations are easier at the close.  
New Crop.—We are reliably informed that the New Shansi Crop will be a smaller one than the last one, as 25% of the former acreage has been planted with "Poppy." Tone of the market quiet.  
Liverpool:  
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. 29.60  
Sakelardis ..... 17.26  
Price of Fine M. C. Bengali ..... 22.07  
Price of Good-Americans last reported ..... 21.70  
Tone of market, Steady.  
New York Market:  
Price of Mid-American, July, 26.45  
Market Steady.  
Indian Market:  
Broach ..... Rs. 720 per Candy.  
Market Firm.

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling  
Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,  
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

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Seven minutes from Bund by tram.  
Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

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Telephone No. 98  
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
<b>Banks</b>	
H. K. and S. B. ....	\$577 1/4
Chartered ..... 271	
Russo-Asiatic ..... R. 250	
<b>Marine Insurances</b>	
Canton ..... \$325 B.	
North China ..... Tls. 123 B.	
Union of Canton ..... \$130 B.	
Yangtze ..... \$200 B.	
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd. ....	Tls. 20 1/2 B.
<b>Fire Insurances</b>	
China Fire ..... \$135 B.	
Hongkong Fire ..... \$310 B.	
<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Pref. ....	Tls. 108
Indo-China Def. ....	190c. B.
Shanghai Tug (O) ....	Tls. 22 1/2 B.
Shanghai Tug (F) ....	Tls. 40
<b>Mining</b>	
Kaiping ..... Tls. 9 1/2 B.	
Oriental Cons. ....	37a. 6d.
Philippine ..... Tls. 0.80	
Raub ..... \$2.85 S.	
<b>Docks</b>	
Hongkong Dock ..... \$110 B.	
Shanghai Dock ..... Tls. 108 B.	
New Eng. Works ..... Tls. 18 B.	
<b>Wharves</b>	
Shanghai Wharf ..... Tls. 71 B.	
Hongkong Wharf ..... \$81 S.	
<b>Lands and Hotels</b>	
Anglo French Land ..... Tls. 70 B.	
China Land ..... Tls. 50	
Shanghai Land ..... Tls. 68 1/2 B.	
Wellington Land ..... Tls. 2	
Shanghai Hotels Ltd. ....	\$11 B.
China Realty (ord) ..... Tls. 50	
China Realty (pref.) ..... Tls. 50	
<b>Cottons Mills</b>	
Ewo ..... Tls. 179 S.	
Ewo Pref. ....	Tls. 97 1/2
International ..... Tls. 228 S.	
International (pref) ..... Tls. 72 1/2 B.	
Laou-kung-mow ..... Tls. 117 1/2 S.	
Oriental ..... Tls. 53 S.	
Shanghai Cotton ..... Tls. 189	
Kung Yik ..... Tls. 15 1/2	
Yangtsepoos ..... Tls. 8 1/2 S.	
Yangtsepoos Pref. ....	Tls. 90 B.
<b>Industrials</b>	
Butter Tile ..... Tls. 23	
China Sugar ..... \$80 B.	
Green Island ..... \$6.65 B.	
Langkats ..... Tls. 5	
Major Bros ..... Tls. 15 1/2 B.	
Shanghai Sumatra ..... Tls. 70 B.	
<b>Stores</b>	
Hall and Holts ..... \$13 1/2 B.	
Llewellyn ..... \$30	
Lane, Crawford ..... \$82 B.	
Moutrie ..... \$5	
Watson ..... \$5.40 B.	
Weeks ..... \$13 1/2 B.	
<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>	
Alma ..... Tls. 9 S.	
Ambers ..... Tls. 0.25 B.	
Anglo-Java ..... Tls. 7 1/2 B.	
Anglo-Dutch ..... Tls. 3 1/2 B.	
Ayer Tawah ..... Tls. 24	
Batu Anam 1913 ..... Tls. 0.00	
Bukit Toh Alang ..... Tls. 3	
Bute ..... Tls. 1	
Chemur United ..... Tls. 1 B.	
Chempedak ..... Tls. 9	
Cheng ..... Tls. 2.10	
Consolidated ..... Tls. 2 1/2	
Dominion ..... Tls. 9	
Gula Kampong ..... Tls. 6 B.	
Java Consolidated ..... Tls. 16 1/2	
Kamunting ..... Tls. 5 1/2	
Kapala ..... Tls. 0.40 B.	
Kapayang ..... Tls. 27	
Karan ..... Tls. 11	
Kota Bahros ..... Tls. 5 B.	
Kroewok Java ..... Tls. 14	
Padang ..... Tls. 12 1/2	
Pengkalan Durian ..... Tls. 5 B.	
Permat ..... Tls. 2 1/2	
Raph ..... Tls. 0.92 1/2	
Samagagas ..... Tls. 0.80	
Seokee ..... Tls. 6	
Semambu ..... Tls. 1.05	
Senawang ..... Tls. 8 B.	
Shanghai Klebang ..... Tls. 0.70	
Shanghai Malay ..... Tls. 7	
Shai Malay-pref ..... Tls. 10.70	
Shanghai Pahang ..... Tls. 1.35	
Sungai ..... Tls. 1.55	
Sua Manggis ..... Tls. 9	
Shai Kalantan ..... Tls. 3 1/2	
Shanghai Seremban ..... Tls. 0.60 B.	
Taipung ..... Tls. 0.75	
Tanah Merah ..... Tls. 1 B.	
Tebong ..... Tls. 0.80 B.	
Ulobri ..... Tls. 16 1/2	
Ziangbe ..... Tls. 2 1/2	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
C. I. and E. Lumber ..... Tls. 140 B.	
Culty Dairy ..... Tls. 7 S.	
Shai Elec. and Asb. ....	88
Shanghai Trams ..... Tls. 67	
Shanghai Gas ..... Tls. 21 1/2 B.	
Horse Bazaar ..... Tls. 33	
Shanghai Mercury ..... Tls. 30	
Shai Telephone ..... Tls. 79 1/2 B.	
Shai Waterworks ..... Tls. 162 1/2 B.	
<b>S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.</b>	

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LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Router's Service  
London, May 15.—Today's rubber prices were:  
Plantation First Latex Crepe.  
Spot: 2s. 3 1/4d. paid.  
July to December: 2s. 4 1/4d. buyers.  
Tendency of Market: Dull.  
Previous quotation, London, May 11:  
Spot: 2s. 3 1/4d. paid.  
July to December: 2s. 4 1/4d. buyers.  
Tendency of Market: Inactive.

America's Effort: Plea For A Much Larger Program

The New Republic's war views have had one distinguishing characteristic their undeviating "Americanism." The following article, from the number of April 6, emphasizes the necessity for greater and more steady exertions on the part of the United States if the danger of a compromised "un-American" peace, which furnishes the motive of Germany's bloody assaults on the British army, is to be avoided.

The time has come for President Wilson to demand of the American people for the successful prosecution of the war a greater measure of individual sacrifice and collective effort than that which he is now obtaining and to re-enforce this demand with a very much enlarged program of industrial and military preparation. Unless he does so Prussianism has a good chance of winning a more or less disguised victory, the treaty of peace is likely to be stamped with specifications for future wars and the American people will not win for themselves or for other people, the boon of increased security which is so indispensable to the future of democracy. During the past six months new facts have been introduced into the political and military situation which condemn the existing program as inadequate. The American government as a result of these new facts must either moderate its ambitious political purposes or increase and accelerate its contribution to the military and economic power of the Allies.

As the first of these new facts let us take the probable consequences of the German offensive. Unless the furious battles which are now taking place result in the actual defeat of the German army, its High Command will at last achieve in the case of the English army the same kind of a success that it achieved at Verdun in the case of the French army. It will force the British to use up their reserves just as it formerly forced the French to use up their reserves, and so deprive the British army of the resources with which to conduct in the future a sustained offensive.

At present the American army is not large enough to push home a heavy and a sustained offensive. Instead of the present total of less than two million, General Pershing would need to have at his disposal at least three million soldiers, and these soldiers would need to be provided with more than twice the projected supply of equipment and munitions. Instead of 6,000,000 tons of shipping, we would need 10 or 12,000,000 tons; instead of 20,000 aeroplanes, more than double that number. Neither should the new program be merely a matter of increasing the volume of American preparation. No less necessary is the acceleration of its speed. At best a dangerously long time must elapse before the American army can be brought into a fighting machine as efficient as was the British army by the fall of 1918. Considering the price of waiting our European associates will have a right to demand that the delay be reduced to its lowest possible terms. Otherwise the American army might be ready to win a victory only when it was too late.

Americans who hitherto have been demanding of the Administration a larger volume of military preparation have been thinking exclusively in terms of a military victory over Germany. The demand should be sustained by Americans to whom a military victory seems futile unless it is used in the interest of definite international and conciliatory political objects. For the American nation under President Wilson's leadership is more irrevocably committed to a program of conciliation without compromise than is any of its European associates; and under the conditions of popular opinion which are likely to supervene after the present fighting slows down, the ability of the American army to carry through an offensive and the clear intention of the American government not to consent to a peace based on territorial compromises may prove to be the salutary facts. They may be indispensable to a continuation of the fighting until the obstacles which prevent the achievement of an essentially democratic and international settlement are overcome. It is difficult during the anxieties and obsessions created by the kind of fighting which is now taking place in France to imagine how the accumulated suffering, the courage and the strain will react some months from now on the European people. Yet it is necessary to make the effort. As a result of this fighting the Germans will not obtain a military decision. So much we are obliged to assume. But they expect to exhaust the British reserves and impress on French, British and Italian popular opinion the impossibility of victory, the terror of defeat and the futility of further fighting. Then the German government will resume its peace offensive. It will offer a settlement to France, Great Britain and Italy, whose general nature is clearly indicated by the treaties with Russia and Rumania and by Hertling's speeches. It will seek to secure the consent of the western Powers to the eastern treaty by proposing more or less liberal concessions in the west. The extent of their concessions will depend upon the success of the military operations and the condition of popular opinion in Germany and Austria, but in all probability they will be substantial. The German government needs to end the war this summer and the Russian treaties provide it with a huge credit margin which will not be sensibly diminished even though it has to check out some territory to France, Great Britain and Italy.

Such a "peace offensive" would run a good chance of succeeding. The statesmen among our Allies who were in favor of yielding to it could put up a powerful and insidious argument. The military danger which now threatens France and Great Britain is

Broadway To Get Its Lobsters Again

Mr. McAdoo Lifts Embargo On Halifax Product And Glad-dens Chorus Girls

New York, April 2.—That extra bit of pep which Broadway's collective chorus served up in the neighborhood of Forty-second street and other whitely lighted intersecting highways last night had its inception down in Washington, but went all the way to Halifax before it was relayed to New York in the form of an announcement which sent more than one footlight favorite to her downy couch happy for the first time since

William G. McAdoo began being a railroad man.

The cause of the burst of glee which pervaded dressing rooms and kitchens was the fact that, after many weary weeks of waiting and grumbling and frayed appetites, Secretary Saunders of Halifax's very important Board of Trade made known last night that the dear old lobster, without which no authentic chorus girl can chorus at all, had been restored to good standing on the McAdoo railroads.

As soon as Mr. McAdoo took charge of the railroads he placed a weighty embargo against the only food that ever helped a stage manager or a Broadway Johnny to keep Dolly's temper in suspense. He merely said lobster couldn't be transported on American railroads outside of New England points.

The result was that since the embargo went into effect a respectable lobster had not dared to lift its claws anywhere south of a dollar a pound. Now, however, Mr. Saunders's message is to the effect that the embargo has been lifted. Incidentally this will prevent extensive loss to Nova Scotia fishermen and shippers.

Hongkong Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their report of May 10:

Since the date of our last report our market has continued inactive, a few transactions taking place from day to day.

The Shanghai market has been subjected to various fluctuations but buyers invariably appear on any fall. Banks—Hongkong Banks have been the medium of a fair business at \$85.

Marine Insurances—Cantons have buyers at \$340 and North China at Tls. 125, also Yangtses at \$202 ex dividend. Unions have been dealt in at \$800, probably further shares could be placed at the rate.

Fire Insurances—China Fires at \$135 and Hongkong Fires at \$310 are in demand.

Shipping—Douglases are now quoted \$67 buyers but a small business has been done round about \$66. Steamboats have varied between \$19 and \$20, the closing rate being \$19 buyers Preferred Indos are wanted at \$22 1/2 and Deferred Indos have risen to \$140 at which a small business has been done. Star Ferries are offering at \$27 1/2 and Shells could be placed at \$20.

Redneries—China Sugars have been dealt in to a small extent at rates varying between \$80 and \$81, the closing rate being \$81 buyers. Malabons could be placed at \$50. Oils and Mining—Rube continues to offer at \$2.80. Urals are wanted at 15s. Kailans at 40s. and Tromohs at 35s. Langkats after buyers at Tls. 16 are now offering at the rate. Docks, Wharves and Godowns—Kowloon Wharves have buyers at \$77 1/2 after business at \$78. Hongkong Docks have advanced to a buy-

Amusements

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Thursday, Friday, Saturday & Sunday 16th, 17th, 18th & 19th May

SPECIAL CHAPLIN Programme

THREE FUNNIEST CHAPLIN COMEDIES TWO PARTS EACH

CHAPLIN, the PERFECT LADY

CHAPLIN at the BANK

CHAPLIN SHANGHAIED

Prices: Stalls ..... \$1.00  
Dress Circle ..... 1.50  
Box Seats ..... 2.00

MATINEES  
Saturday and Sunday  
Prices As Above  
Children 60 cts. and 40 cts.

Booking at Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

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PRESENTS

Tonight

THEODORE ROBERTS and ANITA KING

IN "ANTON THE TERRIBLE"

The Story of a Struggle For Political and Personal Liberty

SHOWING ALSO

NEW GRAPHIC

and

NEW COMEDIES

ing rate of \$122 for cash with \$125 done for July and \$126 for August.

Shanghai Docks after weakening to Tls. 105 for cash have now buyers in the North at Tls. 108.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals have come to business at \$90. Hongkong Hotels are wanted at \$88. Hongkong Lands are offering at \$27 1/2 and whilst Kowloon Lands at \$27 1/2 and West Points at \$78 are unchanged. Humphreys have buyers at \$5 1/2 ex dividend.

Electric Companies.—Electric have advanced at \$51 at which business has

been done. Hongkong Trams are wanted at \$5.30 with a small business done at this rate. China Lights are offering at \$4.15.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos at \$2, Dairy Farms at \$29, Ropes at \$65. Waterboats at \$11, and Providents at \$37 1/2 are all quiet with nothing doing. Powells could be placed at \$8. Cements have advanced to a buying rate of \$6.90 with sellers offering to part at \$7. Ice at \$220 are unaltered.

Exchange.—The Demand rate on London is 3s. 1 1/4d. and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 69 1/2.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

TONIGHT TONIGHT

The Great Pathe Gold Rooster Photo Play

A WOMAN'S FIGHT

featuring GERALDINE O'BRIEN

AND THURLOW BERGEN

STORY GOOD—ARTISTES GOOD

SCENERY GOOD—DIRECTION GOOD

IT'S JUST ANOTHER "GOOD" APOLLO PICTURE

Annals of the War—Pathe's American Gazette

AND THE RIVALS—Burns and stolls will hand you out

THE RIVALS—some of the right kind of film dope.

MATINEE, Sunday 3 p.m. GLADYS HULETTE in "The Last of the Carnibys"

MATINEE, Saturday 4 p.m. Mr. GERMAIN in "A PAIR OF BRACES"

LYCEUM THEATRE

SATURDAY, MAY 18th.

Grand Vocal Concert

by PROF. GERARD ZALSMAN

(distinguished Dutch Baritone)

Kindly assisted by Mrs. L. J. Barrett, Mrs. R. Fano, Mrs. L. Isenman

At the piano: Mr. Young.

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Come and be entertained!

MISS RIGOLETTO, French Songs and Dances

MISS SOPHIE, American Ragtime Singer

LATEST ONE-STEPS, FOX TROTS, and WALTZ

Music by PROF. MARTINEZ' Orchestra

ISIS THEATRE

JUKONG ROAD TONIGHT

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THE SUPREME SCREEN STARS HAROLD LOCKWOOD and MAY ALLISON

IN THE WONDERFUL METRO PRODUCTION

THE MASKED RIDER

5 Acts of Romance, Mystery, Thrills

"Bingles and Cabaret"—"Something to a Door"

Very Amusing Comedies POPULAR PRICES



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 19	—	Seattle etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Br. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 21	—	Vancouver	Montague	Br. C.M.S.N. Co.	Br. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 23	—	San Francisco	Encounter	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
May 25	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 6	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Arabis Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Jap. O.S.K.
June 10	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 11	—	San Francisco	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 15	—	Seattle, etc.	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
June 22	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 17 3.00	Nagasaki	Penn	Rus. R.V.F.
May 18	Kobe	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 18	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Tatsumi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 18	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 21	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 22	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuma Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 25	Moji, Kobe & Yama	Tokushima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 25	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Chikuma Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	London etc.	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	London, etc.	Hirao Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 16 4.00	Ningpo	Kiangtong	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 16 D.L.	Amoy, Hwang & Cion	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
May 17 4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Chi. N.S.N. Co.
May 17	—	Hsin Ningshao	Jap. O.S.K.
May 17	—	Kohoku Maru	Br. B. & S.
May 19 D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Kaitung	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 20	—	Pushimi Maru	Br. B. & S.
May 21 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sungking	Br. B. & S.
May 23 D.L.	Amoy, Hwang & Cion	Sungking	Br. B. & S.
May 24	—	Keelung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
May 31	—	Keelung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June 1	—	Keelung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June 2	—	Keelung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June 11	—	Keelung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June 16	—	Keelung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 16	—	Tientsin direct	Hainchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 16	noon	Tientsin	Hakushin Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
May 17	3.00	Vladivostok	Penn	Rus. R.V.F.
May 18	10.00	W.wei, Cio, & Tain	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
May 18	D.L.	Newchwang	Singun	Br. B. & S.
May 21	2.00	W.wei, Cio & Tain	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
May 23	noon	Dairen (direct)	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
May 25	—	Tsai, Dairi via Tiao	Suma Maru	Jap. O.S.K.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

May 16 M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.
May 16 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 17 M.N.	Hankow etc.	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 17 M.N.	Hankow etc.	Longwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
May 17 M.N.	Hankow etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
May 18 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shangyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 18 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
May 21 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luoyi	Br. B. & S.
May 22 M.N.	Hankow etc.	Nganidin	Br. B. & S.

\*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 15	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
May 15	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.N. Co.
May 15	—	Japan	Hakushin Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
May 15	—	Vladivostok	Taiten	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 15	—	Poochow	Hainchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 15	—	Wenchow	Kaitung	Br. B. & S.
May 15	—	Tientsin	Tungting	Br. B. & S.
May 15	—	Chefoo	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
May 15	—	Japan	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
May 15	—	Japan	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 15	M.N. Hankow etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
May 15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Pennyang Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 15	— Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 15	— Hongkong	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
May 15	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
May 15	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

## For River Ports

## Vessels Loading

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Str. Kiangwah, Captain J. McArthur, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain Torrie, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, May 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Friday, May 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, tons 3,525 Capt. Fenderson, will leave on Friday, May 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 350.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Capt. McArthur, will leave on Friday, May 17 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

## For Southern Ports

**AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, May 16, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, May 17, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**FOHCHOW & KLUNG (Formosa).**—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepooh wharf on May 17, at 2 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 1 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**SWATOW & HONGKONG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Kaitung, Capt. E. J. Pottinger, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, May 19 at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungking, Captain Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, May 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, May 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**SINGAPORE.**—The Str. Mexico Maru, Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepooh wharf on May 31 at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. Canada Maru, Capt. Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepooh wharf on June 16, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## For Northern Ports

**TIENTSIN Direct.**—The Str. Hainchi, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**NEWCHOW.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Singan Capt. W. McDonald, will leave on Saturday, May 18 at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, May 18 at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, May 21 at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TIENTSIN, DAIREN and TSINGTAO.**—The Str. Suma Maru, Capt. N. Iwanamatsu, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepooh wharf on May 28 at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## For Foreign Ports

**TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain H. Nagata, will be despatched on Thursday, June 6, Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on June 10, Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## YANGTSE RIVER &amp; CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luoyi, Nganidin, Poyang, Tungting, Tungting, "Chungking" and "Wuchang"—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

\*The ss. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yangchow, Shengking, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hothow, Pakhoi, Hsinphong, Manila, Cebu, Hilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fungtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 30th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual. For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIPEI SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.

Passage: Telephone No. 401.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## "SUNSHINE BELT"

## Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. ECUADOR ..... May 25	S.S. COLOMBIA ..... June 1
S.S. COLOMBIA ..... June 23	S.S. VENEZUELA ..... June 29

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

## East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers

"COLUSA" ..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" ..15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Ceylon	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. COLUSA ..... June 23	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..... June 8
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..... AUG. 10	S.S. COLUSA ..... AUG. 7

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.

Telephone Central 5054 Cable Address "Solomo"

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

## SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

## AMERICAN LINE

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi,

Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.

"ARABIA MARU" ... (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Nagata, June 5, June 6

"AFRICA MARU" ... (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, June 9, June 10

For Singapore

"MEXICO MARU" ... (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, May 29, May 31

For Hongkong

"CANADA MARU" ... (12,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamamoto, June 15, June 16

For Fochow, Keelung and Takao

"KEELUNG MARU" ... (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Inai, May 23, May 24

For Tientsin and Dairen

"SUMA MARU" ... (1,587 tons) Capt. N. Iwanamatsu, May 29, May 28

For Fochow and Keelung

"KOHOKU MARU" ... (2,910 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, May 15, May 17

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager, OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Union Building, 4 The Bund, Tel. Address: SHOREN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

## JAMES MAGILL &amp; Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

Furniture and Curies Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

## CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

## The Empress Steamers

On arrival at Victoria are boarded by Canadian Pacific ticket agents and baggage checkers also Canadian and United States Customs Officers. During the six hours ride, Victoria to Vancouver actual rail tickets can be issued, your baggage inspected or bonded and checked through to destination. On arrival at Vancouver passengers are free to go forward immediately.

## SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	For Hongkong
Montague* ..... May 31	Empress of Japan ..... July 3
Empress of Japan ..... May 25	Montague ..... July 31

\*Montague calls at Moji.

Round trip tickets interchangeable with Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail.

For further information regarding passage fares, sailings, etc. apply to

G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Department, 13-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to  
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Tsun Ming Yuen Roads, Tel. Central 181.

## T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

## SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

KOREA MARU ..... 20,000 tons, for San Francisco, May 27, 1918  
SIBERIA MARU ..... 18,000 tons, for San Francisco, June 11, 1918

## FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Building

Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

## S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI

## SHIPPING

## N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

## EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.  
(For Liverpool.)

	Tons
KAGA MARU	12,500
HIRANO MARU	14,000

## AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine	May 19
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Iriawa	June 16
SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE	(Via Nagasaki, Moji and K-be.)		
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima	May 21
TATEGAMI MARU	5,000	Capt. Y. Tsuruhashi	May 28
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Saida	May 31

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	May 18
CHIKUGEN MARU	5,000	Capt. N. Nojiri	May 22
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata	May 25

## FOR JAPAN

YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Okamoto	May 18
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## KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu	May 31
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## FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000		June 25
KASHIMA MARU	19,000		June 2

## FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		May 20
SUWA MARU	21,000		July 22

## AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500		May 22
TANGO MARU	14,000		June 19
NIKKO MARU	10,000		July 17

## CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

## BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IZUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS  
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE  
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail
S. S.	S. S.	S. S.	S. S.	S. S.	S. S.	S. S.	S. S.
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The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 - train runs on Thursday only. 230 - train runs on Fridays only.

300 - on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.  
B - train has buffet car with regular meal serviceS - train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. U - train has only 1st class sleep. accom.  
Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tientsin, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

## Hold Fast By T. E. Powers

Chinese Troops Called For  
To Keep Order In Mongolia

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, May 11.—Some indication of the form that Bolshevik-German activities in the north are likely to assume, and how they are going to affect China, may be gathered from the fact that at this morning's meeting of the Cabinet, the chief business was the discussion of a telegram from Chen Yi, Chinese Resident at Urumqi, dealing with the activities of the Bolsheviks at Urumqi, Ulaanbaatar and Tarbagatay. It appears that the Russian Consuls at these places have appealed to the Mongolian authorities for protection as their own guards have practically all deserted, having turned Bolshevik themselves, or have been disarmed by the Bolshevik authorities.

The whole question is an exceedingly difficult one, as the position of China in Mongolia is doubtful. Up to the signature of the tripartite treaty by Russia, Mongolia and China in 1913, by which China recognised the autonomy of Outer Mongolia, Mongolia recognised the suzerainty of China and Russia was recognised as having interest in the direction of Mongolian foreign affairs. China would undoubtedly have been within her rights in taking any steps she chose to straighten this matter out. But her position now is doubtful. By the tripartite treaty she is only entitled to keep a limited guard for the protection of the residency in Urumqi. The Mongolian authorities have been persuaded by the Russians, during the past five years, to reduce their military establishments to the very minimum, the Russians practically guaranteeing to preserve order, and the result is that, now that the Russian consuls at various places apply for protection to the Mongolian authorities, there is practically no protection that can be given them.

Hence the Mongolian application through the resident, Chen Yi, for the despatch of Chinese troops to the different points at which Russian

consuls are stationed, in order to afford the latter adequate protection. In response the Cabinet is unable to do more than instruct the commanders of the cavalry stationed at Pengkiang and Wutieh to despatch such troops as are available to afford protection at the three points named. So far, there has been no Bolshevik attempt to disturb the native Mongolian authorities or to cause any breach of the peace in Mongolia itself; neither has there been in Manchuria, except to the extent required to parry, if possible, the stroke made by General Semenov's force. This seems to show that there is no intention of pursuing Bolshevik activities outside Russia itself, in the eastern extreme of what was Russia at any rate, and that China only needs to strengthen her garrisons along the border in order to meet adequately any situation that may arise.

Incidentally this means that the negotiations with Japan are unnecessary if they are directed simply at preparation for the Northern menace. It also means, and this is extremely important, that China is now, if she wishes it, an opportunity to re-establish and define her position both in Manchuria and in Mongolia. It is equivocal in both territories. In Manchuria the Chinese Eastern Railway, and all that it means, prevent the full exercise of her authority. In Mongolia the increasing Russian influence, especially the tripartite treaty, has curtailed her power. So much had Russia come to regard Outer Mongolia as outside the Chinese Republic that in 1916 the Russian Government entered a protest against the election of representatives of Outer Mongolia for the two houses of Parliament. Now that the Mongolian authorities themselves are applying to Peking for military assistance, virtually for military protection, it ought to be possible, if the Chinese Government thinks it desirable, to effect a re-establishment of the former relations, clearly defined.

## News Brevities

The award of the Higher Certificate, Part II of the National Froebel Union to Miss A. Manning, Assistant Mistress of the Public School for girls who gained second class distinctions in four subjects and a pass in one subject, is reported in the Municipal Gazette.

The Municipal Gazette confirms the appointment of Fireman A. F. J. Holland as 2nd Assistant Foreman of the Hongkong Company on election by the company.

The annual general meeting of the Engineering Society of China will be

held at 5.30 p.m. next Tuesday, May 21, in the Royal Asiatic Society rooms.

An inquest over the body of a middle-aged Chinese woman was held yesterday before British Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Tsang. The woman was found early in the morning in a ricefield off Baikal Road, Yangtzepoo; by the police, stabbed about the body and a knife lying beside her.

The Shanghai Cricket Club will hold its annual meeting next Wednesday afternoon at 6 o'clock in the club pavilion.

Exchange banks in the Foreign Bankers' Association will be closed

for public business next Monday, Whit Monday.

The board of directors of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of one shilling per share free of income tax for the year ending June 30, 1918.

The Postal Commissioner at Anking announces that the new and comprehensive postal map of Anhui Province is published and copies may be obtained from the Anking head office or any Post Office in the Province for 25 cents.

The promoters of the Sailor Boys' entertainment given at the Apollo Theater Monday night wish to thank Messrs. Caldwell, McGregor and Co., Mrs. C. Burkill, the E.A.T. Messrs. Montie and Co. and all other friends who contributed to make the affair a success.

A presentation to Mr. A. Malcolm will be held at the Marine Engineers' Institute at 5.45 p.m. today. Mr. Malcolm has been a member of the Institute for 42 years. The presentation will be made by Mr. J. Prentice.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Fryer of the Institution for Chinese Blind returned to Shanghai Tuesday from San Francisco after visiting a large number of schools for the blind and deaf in the United States. Mr. Fryer made the trip at the instance of the Board of Education at Peking.

Mr. H. B. Webber, American Vice Consul in charge of the registration and emigration office of the Consulate here, is to be transferred to the Immigration Bureau in San Francisco and will leave Shanghai next month. It is announced. He will be succeeded by Mr. J. B. Sawyer, formerly Vice-Consul at Hongkong and now with the Immigration Station at Angel Island.

## A Midsummer Night's Dream

# Business and Official Notices

## The International Recreation Club

### KIANGWAN RACES

#### 43RD GYMKHANA MEETING

20TH MAY, 1918.  
(Monday)

First Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m.  
Sharp.

ENTRANCE TICKETS \$1.00  
each obtainable at the Gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS at 1.00 p.m.,  
1.30 p.m., 2.00 p.m. and 2.15 p.m.

#### 44TH GYMKHANA MEETING

25TH MAY, 1918.  
(Saturday)

ENTRIES close on TUESDAY,  
21st May, 1918 at 7 p.m. at the  
Club House, 126 Bubbling Well  
Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon  
application to the undersigned.

By Order,  
Y. S. DAY,  
Secretary.

18006

## Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are  
members of the above Association  
will be closed for the transaction of  
Public Business on 20th May on  
account of Whit Monday Holiday.

18005

## BECOME A PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

Become an EXPERT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT or prepare for C. P. A. Examination, and earn big income. Most promising profession of the present day, and the demand for high grade men is keen. Mail instruction in Accounting, Auditing, Business Law, Engineering, Contracting and Building, etc. Satisfaction assured—highest inducement of successful students. Send for FREE catalogue TODAY.

American School of Correspondence,  
Dept. 21, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2618.

### SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

The Council invites applications from male residents of the Settlement of 21 years of age and upwards, who are not members of either the Volunteer Corps or the Fire Brigade, for enrolment for service under the Council as Special Constables.

Selected applicants, who will enter into agreements with the Council terminable upon one month's notice, will be required to attend periodical drills, to pass a course in the use of fire arms and to undertake such duty as may be assigned to them equalling under normal circumstances night duty for from three to four hours at a time on not more than three days per week.

Applications for enrolment should be made in writing marked "Special Constables" and addressed to the Captain Superintendent of Police at the Central Police Station.

By order,  
N. O. LIDDELL,  
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,  
Shanghai, May 4, 1918.

17239

Depots are open for the sale of  
MACHINE-MADE

## ICE

at  
Hongkong Market  
Macao Market  
Wayside Market  
62 Avenue Joffre  
3 Thorne Road  
69 Yangtzepoo Road  
6-10 A.M. 4-6 P.M.

10 lbs. ICE will be given in exchange for a METAL CHECK.

CHECKS are now on sale at the  
COMPANY'S OFFICES:

8 Thorne Road  
69 Yangtzepoo Road  
20 CHECKS PRICE \$4.00

ICE Delivered, 2½ Cents per lb.  
Arrangements regarding deliveries  
can only be made through  
Head Office, 8 THORNE ROAD.

Shanghai Ice and Cold  
Storage Co., Ltd.

17714

## This Week We Offer

SUMMER UNDERWEAR for  
Men, Ladies and Children  
AT SPECIAL PRICES

"Mesh" Vests and  
Pants ..... @ \$0.85 cents.

"India Gauze" Vests  
and Pants ..... 0.95 "

Ladies' Vests, 3 for 1.35

Children's "4" 0.95 "

Also Silk Stockings, 1.00 per pr.

H. G. HILL & CO.

119 Szechuen Road.

Shanghai Rowing Club

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
SWIMMING BATH will be  
open to members on and after May  
16th.

By Order of the Committee,  
E. A. ERICSON,  
Hon. Secretary.

17992

## 5% Italian Consolidated Loan 1918

Non-convertible till 1931

Price of issue: Lire 86.50

Subscriptions are received by  
THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK  
up to the 25th of May, 1918.

17234

## Chinese Telegraph Material Supply Department of the Ministry of Communications

TENDERS are invited for the  
supply of various kinds of materials,  
tools, etc., for TELEGRAPH use  
during the whole year.

All tenders shall close on the  
31st of August, 1918.

Conditions governing tenders,  
Specifications, Requisition Sheets  
and other particulars may be obtained from the Head Office, No. 27 Markham Road, Shanghai, on payment of a fee of Mexican Dollars Ten (\$10) which shall not be returnable.

E. H. GOW,  
Superintendent.  
Shanghai, 10th May, 1918.

17928

## ANTIMONY REGULUS (99% Pure)

White oxide of Zinc and Antimony,  
Suitable for Paints.

Always in Stock.

Apply, HUPPEH GOVERNMENT  
SMELTING WORKS,  
Wuchang.

Tel. address: "Hupehmine."

17239

## FAT PEOPLE

Reduce! Benefit your health!

We also cure Rheumatism and  
neuritis.

Turkish Bath and Massage  
Establishment.

PROF. I. K. SEITO,  
25 North Szechuen Road,  
Phone N. 2768.

17239

## Eden Hospital

Dept. of Venereal Diseases  
and Wassermann Laboratory

P372 Nanking Road  
(opp. Lloyd Road)

Hours: 10-12; 2-4 Daily

Dr. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

17239

## HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 24 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

Dr. T. YAMADA,  
(former Assistant at the Imperial  
University at Fukuoka.)

Internal Medicine,  
Children's Diseases

Dr. K. HONMA,  
(former Assistant at the Imperial  
University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases,  
Constitutions, Surgery,  
Skin Diseases,  
Venereal Diseases

17714

## BILL SMITH

says:

When the various  
opinions of a number  
of people must be  
considered, diplo-  
macy becomes an  
absolute necessity.

One of the best  
Appetizers is Elephant  
Head Wine do  
Pasto Sherry

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Agents

17992

## Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,  
Building Contractors—  
Engineers' Supplies.

At 284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Green wire cloth and lawn mowers  
for the season.

17997

## FOR SALE

The YIH CHEN FLOUR

MILL (磨江粉) of Chinkiang. This plant is located in a  
suitable spot in Kinsanho (金山  
河), Chinkiang, with a complete  
equipment of American machinery,  
including eleven steel grinders. Its  
product, the Kingsan Brand Flour,  
is well-known to the public. The  
sale was recently decided upon by  
the shareholders of the concern,  
who are no longer desirous of con-  
tinuing the business.

Those who are interested may  
call at the Shanghai office of the  
mill, Yee Teh Lee, Chekiang Road,  
浙江路德德里 where the necessary  
information can be obtained  
and arrangements can be made for  
the parties to inspect the premises in  
Chinkiang.

17928

Work is the inevitable condition of  
human welfare.

EXPERTS IN SKINS  
AND BRISTLES.

TERMS—Cash in advance.

You pay for samples and  
telegrams.

We quote cif Shanghai  
prices.

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.

Born 1916—Still Existing.

17239

## THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers  
and Exporters of Hand-made  
Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock  
of  
FILET LACES  
for  
WHOLESALE

17239

## JUST ARRIVED

Findon Haddock  
\$1.00 per lb.

Schaefer Beer  
LIGHT AND DARK

The choicest product of the  
oldest lager beer brewery  
in the United States.

Try it once and you will  
buy it always!

Motor delivery service

C. EDDIE & CO.

1122-23 Broadway, Tel. N. 639.

17239

## W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1896)

1122 BROADWAY & 417 TIENTUNG ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Stocks of

Metals, Hardware and Sundries.

Contractors to

GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

General Office Phone Central 1860 Chinese Dept. Phone Central 1825

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS  
STEEL PRODUCTS, PROVISIONS  
PAPER, CHEMICALS, LEATHER

HOME OFFICE KNAPP & BAXTER, INC. 210 California SAN FRANCISCO

JAPAN BRANCH KNAPP & BAXTER OF JAPAN, LTD. 76 Main St. YOKOHAMA

6 Klunkang Road

17992

## CHEQUE WRITERS

Perforating - Printing  
Embossing

The Office Appliance Co.

4 Canton Road  
Shanghai

17992

## Prest-O-Lite Battery

offers the most for the money—  
more power to operate your  
starter and lights—more service to insure  
your complete satisfaction in its use.

Service Station and Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

17992

## We Are Retiring From Business THEREFORE

We offer to the public of Shanghai an exceptional  
opportunity to procure

AT HITHERTO UNHEARD OF PRICES

Articles of Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

if you are interested don't overlook this

GREAT CHEAP SALE

The Lace Bazaar Co.

88 Szechuen Road. Opposite Whiteaway & Laidlaw Co.

17992

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2619.

REGISTRATION OF GERMAN AND  
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN  
SUBJECTS.

(Amendment of Permit Condition  
No. 2.)

Notice is hereby given that Condi-  
tion 2 of the permits issued to German  
and Austro-Hungarian Subjects in  
pursuance of the provisions of Munici-  
pal Notification No. 2448 has been  
amended to read as follows:—

"2. Commencing on Wednesday,  
May 8, 1918, the holder (if a male)  
is required to present himself in  
person twice weekly, on Wednesday  
and Sunday, between the hours of  
8 a.m. and 6 p.m. at the Police  
Station of his district in order to  
have his permit checked by the  
Police."

On and after Wednesday, May 8, all  
German and Austro-Hungarian male  
subjects of 16 years of age and up-  
wards are therefore required to report  
to the Police twice weekly on Wednes-  
days and Sundays, instead of once  
weekly as at present and this Condi-  
tion must be strictly observed.

By order,  
N. O. LIDDELL,  
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,  
Shanghai, May 4, 1918.

17539

## The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

17992

## LOST

LOST: Probably on Golf Course,  
small amethyst heart on Platinum  
chain. Suitable reward. Apply to  
Box 273, THE CHINA PRESS.

17990 M.16

## MISCELLANEOUS

LADY would like to join tennis  
club in the Western district, pre-  
ferably a Mixed Club. Please reply  
to Box 274, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

17991

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-  
siderable experience in legal, con-  
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-  
mercial and official translation work,  
undertakes translation in English  
and Chinese of agreements, peti-  
tions, letters, legal documents adver-  
tisements, and commercial docu-  
ments, etc. Please apply to Chang  
Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or  
P.O., 159 Haining Road, opposite  
West End Lane.

17991

## Amusement Advertising

will be found on  
Page 10

17992

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back,  
(with bathrooms and verandah), to  
let. Good table.

Telephone North 482.

18006

### No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. N. 1946

To let on 1st floor, large com-  
fortable bedroom with dressing  
room and bathroom attached;  
suitable for small family; also,  
a large cosy attic facing South.

17946

TO LET one room, furnished or  
unfurnished, North Szechuen Road  
Apply to Box 262, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

17966 M.15

TO LET, immediately, one well-  
furnished bedroom with bath  
attached. Rent including light,  
linen and attendance \$30. Vicinity  
of Astor House. Apply to Box  
277, THE CHINA PRESS.

18003 M.16

## SITUATIONS WANTED

FRENCH governess requires situa-  
tion, highly recommended. Apply  
to Box 282, THE CHINA PRESS.

18012 M.22

COMPETENT and experienced  
steno-typist, desires extra work  
after office hours. Apply to Box  
279, THE CHINA PRESS.

18007 M.18

WANTED: Stenography and  
typewriting to do at home by  
thoroughly competent stenographer.  
Apply to Box 250, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

17943 M.17

## Exchange and Mart

WANTED, a second-hand ice-  
chest, American make, good condi-  
tion. State best price, to Box 281,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

18010 M.18

WANTED to buy, a side-car for  
motor cycle. Must be in good  
condition. State price to Box 280,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

18008 M.16

FOR SALE: Setting of white  
Leghorn eggs, and Peking Topknots  
and Peking Ducks. Apply to Box  
283, THE CHINA PRESS.

18018 M.16

SAFETY Razor Blades, Sharpened.  
Old blades made as good as new,  
50 cents a dozen, single blades; 70  
cents, double. Y.M.C.A. Barber  
Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

17906

WHITE LEGHORN eggs, \$3.00  
setting, from a good stock of  
healthy birds. Poultry Farm, 816  
Gordon Road, Telephone West  
1114.

17599

FOR SALE: Spot Cargo: Qui-  
nine Sulphate U.S.P. in 100.oz.  
tins. (The Export of this is now  
"Embargoed" from U.S.A.) For  
price, etc. Apply to Box 269, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

17987

FOR SALE: Spot Cargo. Ribbed  
and maize wire glass 84"X36"  
24" thick. Apply to Box 270,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

17987

FOR SALE: Nine roomed de-  
tached residence, with servants  
quarters, garage, stable, small vege-  
table garden and tennis lawn, in  
exclusive quarter of Avenue Joffre.  
furnished or unfurnished. Real  
bargain, owner leaving town. Ap-  
ply to Box 265, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

17970 M.19